Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1861. NUMBER 187.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT REQUIRED—THE PEORIA.

We stated that Wentworth burnt $100,000 of city bonds which ought to have been used in decreasing the floating debt of the city. Wentworth denies it. If any taxpayer doubts the correctness of our statement, let him ask Comptroller Ward, Ex-Alderman Long, H. Kreismann, who was at the time city clerk, or even Wentworth himself when sober. These men saw him burn the bonds.

Wentworth denies that he prevented the issue of $10,00000 of bonds by Mayor Haines's administration to diminish the floating city debt, by procuring or causing to be procured an injunction. The public can satisfy themselves as to whether the TRIBUNE or the Mayor is right, by calling upon Philip Dean, or upon the lawyer employed in the case, or by examining the records of the Court.

Wentworth denies that he has not issued $100,000 of bonds during the present administration. We shall not insist on this point. Perhaps he has issued that amount of bonds. We *know* he has issued a large amount of scrip bearing ten per cent. interest and dated back to the 1st of May, 1860—that the poor laborers and contractors into whose hands this scrip fell, were glad to sell it for seventy-five cents on the dollar—and that a capitalist of this city offered to let the city have the money to pay these demands at eight per cent interest, and that Wentworth declined the offer. Perhaps he has issued $100,000 in bonds besides. We shall see what Comptroller Ward has to say on this subject in his report.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Important Bills Introduced and Passed.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

The Washington Commission.

MR. GREELEY AND HIS SENATORIAL DEFEAT.

A Quaker Visitor.

GOVERNOR KIRKWOOD IN SPRINGFIELD.

The New York Hotel Keepers after Mr. Lincoln.

MISCELLANEOUS

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 4, 1861.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In the Senate, after the usual morning business, some time was spent in going over the stereotyped debate concerning special and general laws. Half a dozen bills were introduced: one by Mr. Mack of Kankakee amending the General Banking law; another by Mr. Marshall providing for the payment and expenses of the Commissioners to Washington. The bill proposes to pay them $8 per day, and ten cents a mile going and coming.

In the afternoon the special order for the discussion of the Wisconsin resolutions coming up, it was postponed by agreement until two o'clock on Friday next.

BILLS PASSED.

Of nineteen bills of a local character, most of them, were passed; among them for an Act to incorporate the Fort Dearborn Insurance Company of Chicago; for an Act to incorporate a Benevolent Institution within the city of Chicago; for an act to authorize the Chicago Sugar Refining Company to organize, etc. Mr. Blodgett's bill for an Act to protect married women in their separate property was reported from the Committee and discussed at length by Messrs. Blodgett, Ogden, Higbee, Bushnell, Applington and Bestor in favor, and Underwood, Richmond and Oglesby against. The bill passed by a vote of fourteen to eight, being half and of great importance as well, I send it in full: That all the property, both real and personal, belonging to any married woman as her sole and separate property, and which any woman hereafter married, owns at the time of her marriage, and which any married woman during coverture acquires in good faith from any person other than her husband by descent, devise or otherwise, together with all the rents, issues, increase and profits thereof shall, notwithstanding her marriage, be and remain during coverture her sole and separate property, under her sole control, and be held, owned, possessed and enjoyed by her the same as though she was sole and unmarried, and shall not be subject to the disposal, control or interference of her husband; and shall be exempt from execution or attachment for the debts of her husband.

The House came in at half-past one this afternoon, and was occupied principally in the passage of bills. Those of general importance were as follows: An act to provide for the publication and distribution of the third volume of Freeman's Digest. The bill authorizes the purchase of five hundred copies thereof, which are to be distributed after the manner of Supreme Court Reports. An act for the relief of citizens of the American bottom in Madison county. This act provides that all State taxes collected on the American bottom in said county for five years be applied to making a dyke for the purpose of protecting it from high water. The bill for an act to refund the interest of the College or University fund and appropriate the same for the use of the State Normal University, was debated by Messrs. Church, Johnson, Hurlbut, Hogg, Weldon and Scofield of Clark in favor, and Messrs. Archer, Singleton and Stokes against, and passed—50 to 19. Here it is. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby authorized and required to issue State bonds, authenticated in the usual way, to the amount of $65,000, a part of the interest of the University fund, payable to the Board of Education of the State of Illinois, for the use of the Normal University and in sums not less than $1,000 each, said bonds to be payable by the State in twenty years from their date, with 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York. That the balance of the interest on the University Fund, namely, $33,966.83, be and the same is hereby added to the principal of the said University Fund, and is hereby declared to be a part of the same, making in all the sum of $156,554.30. A Bill for an act to amend the law concerning ejectments was also passed, making the process more brief and summary than at present. Mr. Church's bill to amend the law concerning Justices and Constables was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. It provides that no appeal shall be allowed from Justices of the Peace in civil actions, when the judgment, exclusive of costs, is less than twenty dollars; but allows all such judgments to be taken to the Circuit Court for review and correction of errors without trial *de novo*. The bill also provides that in all trials before Justices Courts, both parties may be sworn as witnesses, the Court or jury to be judges of their credibility. If this bill becomes a law, it will relieve the Circuit Courts of a great amount of labor, and save to the people much time and money.

There is an unusual disposition shown by this General Assembly to amend the statute laws, and the very intelligent body of men who compose it are equal to the work.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

Mr. Lincoln is so annoyed by office-seekers and others, that he has been obliged to give notice that he will receive calls at his office daily between the hours of 2½ and 5 p. m. only.

THE WASHINGTON COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners for Washington received their credentials not until this afternoon, and left on the evening train eastward.

SORE AT GREELEY.

Horace Greeley arrived in town this morning, and received the news of his defeat for the United States Senate with good natured equanimity; spent an hour or two about the Court House, started for Jacksonville at noon, where he lectures this evening, postponing his call on Mr. Lincoln until to-morrow, when he returns here and lectures in the evening.

GOV. KIRKWOOD AT SPRINGFIELD.

Gov. Kirkwood of Iowa arrived this evening. He says the Iowa delegation in Congress have been instructed to act as Commissioners from that State.

It is rumored that Gov. Washburn of Maine not only refused to send Commissioners, but advises other Governors to pursue the same course.

A QUAKER VISITOR.

A venerable, rosy-faced Quaker, J. Newton of Delaware county, Pa., came to see Mr. Lincoln, he said on a mission of peace, the Cameron men say to throw the weight of the Friends' influence into the Cameron scale. Mr. Newton expressed great admiration of Mr. Lincoln. He left this morning.

Col. Boniphan of Missouri, one of the commissioners thence for the Convention, came through from Quincy with Gov. Wood, and went hence with the Illinois delegation. The Colonel is reported to have the secession fever severely.

THE NEW YORK HOTEL KEEPERS AND MR. LINCOLN.

Several prominent New York hotel keepers are about trying to secure Mr. Lincoln and suite as guests to their houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Joint Finance Committee of the Senate and House, to whom was referred the House bill for the transfer of $200,000 of the Two-Mill tax to the revenue fund, and the Senate substitute to issue $60,000 State bonds, met on Saturday, rescinded their previous action, and adopted with modifications Mr. Mack's finance bill as a substitute for both. Mr. Mack's bill reduces taxation to half a mill for the next two years, besides school tax, and transfers all funds in the Treasury to the revenue fund except the school interest and Central Railroad funds.

The Joint Committee on Banks and Incorporations met Saturday night and are in session to-night. They are making progress on the Bank Amendment bills, and the bill likely to be adopted will probably be a modification of all.

Grand Union Victory in Virginia.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WHEELING, Va., Feb. 4, 1861.

The Secessionists hereabouts to-day went up higher than a kite. Hon. Sherrard Clemens was triumphantly elected to the Convention; also, Hon. C. D. Hubbard, both pledged against secession under all circumstances. The counties near by are all anti-secession by decided majorities. The Panhandle of Virginia stands by the stars and stripes for ever.

EDS. INTELLIGENCER.

Affairs at the National Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Lieut. Jewett, a Kentuckian, just arrived from Pensacola, was arrested by the Florida authorities and compelled to give parole never to take up arms against Florida, without which he would not have been suffered to leave the State. Critttenden is very indignant at this outrage.

Orders have been issued for the enrollment of all persons subject to military duty in this District.

Alexander H. Stephens introduced the resolution which passed the Georgia Convention, instructing Georgia delegates to the Montgomery Southern Congress to vote for a provisional Government for twelve months, modeled on that of the United States. The Georgia delegates also were instructed on Stephens' motion, to submit to Fabyon, a permanent Government for a Southern Confederacy, to be submitted to the Georgia Convention, but not to the people.

The President is in great tribulation and doubt to know what to do about secession movements here at the Capital, or anything else. He says he don't know about every hour to hold a conference.

Norfolk papers urge the people of Virginia to vote for secession delegates in order to make Norfolk the New York of the Southern Confederacy, and keep Virginia from becoming the subjugated province of the abolitionized North. Secession meetings have been made by money and public meetings to carry Virginia for secession. Nor has the Union side been idle. They think they have here the vote will result about a tie between secession and Union candidates for Convention. The Convention will consist of 152 members. Ballots will be printed both for and against submitting an ordinance of secession, should one pass, to the people.

Gen. Scott and Secretary Holt have now full power to make any arrangement protecting the District against invasion. The President, tired of the constant trouble in Cabinet, is proceeding to order a strong force of troops in the city, and has dismissed this question from the Councils altogether, and delivered it over to the War Department. There are now seven hundred troops in town quartered in such a manner that they can be concentrated, within fifteen minutes, in any part of the city.

Secretary Seward is the only remaining secessionist in the Cabinet. He is from Connecticut.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

FLOYD TO STAND TRIAL.

Ex-Secretary Floyd has written here to announce that he will come to this city to stand trial, and will not enter on the canvass with the Secessionists.

THE LATEST FROM PENSACOLA.

The latest advices from Fort Pickens state that many of the secessionist troops who had recently left from all parts of Florida, Alabama and Louisiana are leaving in disgust, finding that Lieut. Slemmer is so strongly intrenched in his position. There is no immediate prospect of a collision.

THE CONFLICT IN MARYLAND.

Party feeling in Maryland is most embittered and fierce. The contest is especially raging between the Convention and the anti-Convention men. The latter have the support of the Governor, while the former are determined to hold a Convention, whether authorized or not.

SECESSION CAVEAT CONTRADICTED.

The story that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had stationed guards at the bridges on its line, to prevent the Secessionists from destroying them, should Mr. Lincoln pass over the road, is an absurd falsehood. Nobody has threatened mischief, and no trouble under any circumstances is apprehended.

SEIZURE OF THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.

Nearly four hundred thousand dollars falls into the hands of the Secessionists by the seizure of the mint at New Orleans. There is no other news of importance from the South.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the week ending Jan. 26th were as follows: Increase of $30,000 over the same month last year.

Mr. Lincoln on Compromise.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 31, 1861.

Every Eastern newspaper that has reached me within the last two days, is replete with rumors and reports bearing upon the alleged interference of Mr. Lincoln, by dint of letters to Republican Congressmen, in behalf of "concession and compromise," and hence I feel it incumbent on me, although I have already made several allusions to the same subject in previous letters, to state that all these stories are without the slightest foundation in fact. I am at a loss to understand how such canards as the subjoined item from your telegraphic Washington correspondence, can get abroad, when the whole course of the Administrative official disavowals given out from here during the last week. I quote the following passage, for the sake of *pars pro toto* illustration and refutation:

"Reliable advices were received from Mr. Lincoln this morning, by some leading Republicans. He writes his friends to compromise at once upon a basis satisfactory to the border States, and which will be perpetual."

Mr. Lincoln has not written a solitary line to any Republican Congressman covering such instructions. On the contrary, he is firmly and decidedly opposed to granting anything, until the South abandons the rampant treason and rebellion, no longer makes insolent threstenings and impossible demands, and manifests a disposition to counsel coolly, temperately and forbearingly with the North. He is anxious, above all, to see the readiness of the slaveholding communities loyal to the rights of the majority, and obedience to the Constitution and Federal laws, practically tested by his inauguration, before his friends shall make any move for the adjustment of the present difficulties, called forth, as they are, by the sole agency of the Southern members of the Confederacy.

The Reinforcement of Fort Sumter.

[From the Charleston Courier of Tuesday, Jan. 29.]

SEA COAST DEFENCES.

A report reached this city on Monday evening that a vessel, supposed to be filled with United States soldiers, was seen off Stono, apparently making preparations to launch boats and lighters.

The news was brought by a faithful servant to his master in this city, and was promptly communicated to the proper authorities.

For obvious reasons we do not give any further particulars of the report, or of the measures taken to prevent the accomplishment of what was supposed to be the object of this enterprise.

We notice the report now only to give a timely warning to the citizens and others residing near any inlet or bay on our sea coast.

The powers at Washington, Mr. President Hett, and Dictator Scott, and the convenient and facile Mr. Buchanan, who is supposed to be President, have given us reason to believe that, whenever they speak of *force, or power, or negotiations, they are vaulting treachery and fraud.*

[From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 29th.]

A large war steamer was seen *off the entrance of our harbor on Saturday afternoon. At dusk she showed signals and stood off to southward.* It is surmised that she is still hovering about the neighboring coast.

A negro last night came to the city and stated that about ten o'clock yesterday morning a red brig was seen near Church Flats, Stono. There were about twenty men on board, but they carried no arms and were without uniform. No great stress is laid upon the fact in well informed circles, although it gave rise to a good deal of talk upon the streets last night.

The Condition of Fort Sumter.

[Columbus Correspondence of the Cleveland Her'd]

Mr. Larz Anderson—a brother of the Major —of Cincinnati, has been here for a day or two. His account of his visit to Fort Sumter and the condition of its fortress is very interesting. *The Fort will not be surrendered*, and the suspicion of collision with Pickens is a most shocking injustice to Maj. Anderson. His wife is the daughter of Gen. Duncan Clinch, a brave and patriotic officer, deceased some ten or twelve years ago.

Two Cincinnati gentlemen did attend Mr. Anderson to Fort Sumter, but it was on his own invitation, not at all to interfere with his visit to his brother.

Mr. A. says that Mr. Pettigru, a distinguished citizen of Charleston, boldly proclaims his attachment to the Union and his opposition to the whole secession movement. This is tolerated in him, but a man of less character and eminence would be lynched for the utterance of such sentiments.

Mr. A. received a letter from Major Anderson a few days ago. It was postmarked Charleston, January 23, and had not been tampered with. He thinks his own or any other letters not official, or bearing indication of being so, would be transmitted safely without inspection of the contents.

Commissioners from Vermont.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Gov. Fairbanks yesterday appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners from the State of Vermont to meet similar Commissioners of Southern States on February 4th, and who left New York last night for Washington: Ex-Governor Hiland Hall, Lieut. Gov. Levi Underwood, Gen. H. H. Baxter, Hon. A. Chittenden and Hon. B. D. Harris. Governor Fairbanks is at the Astor House.

The Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The Salt Lake correspondent of the *Republican* says that the memorial cannot be presented to Congress for the admission of Utah into the Union with a Constitution for the State of Deseret, will be the last appeal on the part of the Mormons.

THE CITY.

FIRE ON LARRABEE STREET.—On Sunday evening a dwelling on Larrabee street, owned and occupied by John F. Voght, was destroyed by fire.

☞ Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, of Roxbury, Mass., has engaged to preach at the 1st Unitarian Church, on the two following Sundays, Feb. 10th and 17th.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, Charles H. Pierce of the firm of Hoyt & Pierce fell on the ice on the sidewalk in front of the Briggs House, and fractured his arm above the elbow.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Recorder's Court came in session yesterday morning with a fair stock of work in store for it. Recorder Wilson empannelled and charged the Grand Jury and adjourned the court for the day.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—The fifth Fire District comprises that part of the city north of the river and between Clark street and the North Branch, came in for far more than its usual share of attestion from our Fire Department on Saturday and Sunday, since within that time there were no less than four alarms sounded for that district, two of them false.

THE WATER QUESTION.—Kodzie's Water Filter is the best in use, and the state of the lake water at this time is such as to commend these excellent articles to every "well regulated family." The Messrs. A. R. & G. H. Miller, at No. 627 State street, have them on sale and have a most capital plan for fitting them up. Go and see them.

THE ART UNION EXHIBITION.—Do not forget the exceeding merit of the Exhibition, the desert of our resident artists, who have inaugurated it, and the chance offered you to realize from their liberal scheme of prizes something that will prove a lasting pleasure. The exhibition remains open only a short time longer, and all our art lovers should see it.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the city improvements for the official year deserves to be noted the fact that Wentworth avenue has been graded and improved at an outlay to the city of about $900. It will be of large advantage to the property in that vicinity, which is on the extreme southern city limits. The entire property fronting the same belongs to the Mayor.

DARING KNAVERY.—A tin box containing $900 in currency was stolen on Friday, in broad daylight, from a sleeping room in the third story of No. 55 West Randolph street, occupied by Mr. J. J. Uana, who has a hat store on the main floor. The box was taken about noon. In the afternoon it was found in a vacant lot upon Lake street, in a line nearly north of Unna's store, broken open and rifled of its contents. A little girl saw the man in the act of breaking open the box, and also saw him remove the bills. Her description of him corresponds with that furnished by some parties who saw him in the upper portion of a building adjoining Unna's, and who, when questioned, said he was looking for some person whom he named.

THE CURTIS L. NORTH AFFAIR.—Curtis L. North the late agent of the late Quaker City Insurance Company was brought before Justice DeWolf yesterday for examination, on the charge of swindling Messrs. Stryker & Co., by selling them a draft for $2,725 on that Company. The number of Mr. North's victims in the same line and the extent of his operations caused a large attendance at the hearing, at the close of which other suits of a similar nature will be pressed against him. Mr. North, by his counsel, attempts to defend the matter as a legitimate transaction, unfortunately interrupted by the failure of the Quaker City. Misfortunes of very nearly this character seem to attach closely to Mr. North, and their influences to follow him even from remote former places of residence. His examination was not concluded yesterday. He remains in the custody of an officer and is not in jail, as one of our cotemporaries has stated.

THE T. M. DOGGETT CASE.—Theodore M. Doggett, whose arrest we noticed in a late issue, was examined before U. S. Commissioner Heyne yesterday morning, charged with opening a letter addressed to Mrs. Nelson, and abstracting therefrom $10, appropriating the same to his own use. He is a son-in-law of the complaining witness, and alleges that this proceeding against him is the result of a family quarrel. He showed in his defence a written permission given to his brother, and transferred to himself, to take the letter in question from the Post Office. As the result of the hearing, the Commissioner held that, by the construction of such permission, the case, as concerned the opening of the letter, was not made out against Doggett. As to the abstraction of the money, this would thus be taken from the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and proceedings must be instituted for larceny before a magistrate. The defendant was discharged by the Commissioner.

THE SEASON.—Considering all things, and especially the state of affairs kindly predicted and promised us by unfriendly nations to the south of us, it must be conceded that Chicago is now doing very well this winter, very well indeed. Provisions and rates of living are cheap. The season is not rigorous. Our charitable societies are quite liberally met on the one hand, and meet no cries of "Bread or Blood" on the other. Our evening entertainments are well attended. Lectures get good audiences. Manager McVicker does not complain. Music lovers have been gratified by numerous sterling attractions, and we have opera yet in store. There have been several brilliant balls and festivals, in private life numerous and brilliant parties.

The merchants tell us they are not overdriven, and yet this army of shoppers on these bright winter days, and these long lines of country teams with produce, and the good wife beside her husband on the driver's seat, mean something besides stagnation. Ride out half a day's journey into the country and the number and yellow wealth of the corn-bins shall make you stare, and assuredly your eyes will ensue wide open when you see how the hog crop is coming in. Mayor Wood, of New York, said there was nothing to be thankful for. Not even "Fernando"? could say "the likes of that" in Chicago in this memorable winter.

The News, and How it Arrives.

City news was dull yesterday. The rumors from abroad were of a startling character, and did not lose anything in passing from mouth to mouth. It was said that the gallant Major Anderson had been re-inforced, that the Brooklyn, hovering off the coast, had, under cover of night, sent her boats with muffled oars, and landed men and stores in Fort Sumter, and all listeners were jubilant in proportion to their faith in the story, except, perhaps, the Chicago *Times*, which we shall expect to find melancholy this morning over a "breach of faith" with its Palmetto brethren. And this rumor was, as will be seen, reiterated by telegraphic dispatches later in the day.

The early reports from the stock exchange, of yesterday morning told of a falling off in rates, from which was argued something belligerent transpiring, and the hotels, telegraph offices and newspaper offices were besieged all day with eager applicants for fresh news, and confirmation of their present stock.

And just here in this connection may be timely to remind some of our readers that it is an erroneous idea that every newspaper office and newspaper attache is *ex rapporte* at all times with the seat of war, and the capital, and the rest of the world generally.

By present arrangements the *Associated Press* sends at certain periods in the day, for the evening papers and morning papers, a summary of news up to such period of the day. Thus, our evening neighbor, issuing their edition about the middle of the afternoon, receives everything for the day, up to that period, the dispatches commencing to arrive about 1 P. M. Earlier than this, no news dispatches reach the city.

In the latter part of the evening, commence arriving the general dispatches of the *Associated Press* for the morning dailies, continued and protracted as far into the night as is demanded by their length, nature and importance, and these, sometimes put in type by the compositors down among the "small hours," reach the morning reader.

Understanding that there are regular hours for the receipt of dispatches at the newspaper offices, it will save the misapprehension that prevails to a liberal extent in such matters. Obviously it is, in view of those facts, unnecessary to ask an editor of a morning, or even an evening newspaper, on his way down town from breakfast, if he has "received *anything from Washington, or Charleston, this morning?*"

Yesterday everything in the news line was thoroughly swamped in the rumors and subsequent dispatches, as to exciting events elsewhere.

Fire in the Fifth District—Loss $5,000.

On Sunday evening about eight o'clock a fire broke out in a frame house No. 53 Kinzie street, owned by City Marshal Lumbard and occupied as a hat and cap store and a cigar shop. It was entirely consumed, the flames spreading rapidly to the large four story wooden building the Brantford House, adjoining it on the east. This latter was burned together with No. 61, a frame house next west of the building where the fire commenced.

The Brantford House was owned by Lee & Williams, and was valued at about $2,000. We cannot learn if it was insured. It was occupied by N. Avery, as a hotel, who loses $1,000 upon which there is no insurance. The occupants of the stores of the house where Mr. Sobey, druggist, who loses his entire stock, valued at $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance; and William Lewis, saloon keeper—who loses $200 without insurance.

The building owned by Mr. Lawson was occupied by several tenants. The total loss upon the building and stores is probably in the neighborhood of $1,500. The next building, No. 51, was damaged to the amount of about $100. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Vexatious and Injurious Piece of Mischief.

The estimable family and relatives occupying the suburban homestead of the late Dr. Egan, in the West Division, have within a day or two past been made the sufferers from much annoyance and difficulty by a piece of malicious mischief, which they are unable to trace as yet to any direct authorship, but which is peculiarly painful and unpleasant.

A rumor was industriously circulated in advance among some of the lower class of residents of the West Division that the house and premises of the late Dr. Egan were haunted—visited with his apparition, with attendant manifestations that disturbed the family, who were about to abandon the residence.

Following this came an advertisement in one of the German papers, offering a very large and liberal reward to any person who would reasonable watch the house. As was evidently the design, a sum so liberal, called out an immense number of applicants who were told to apply on the premises.

On Sunday last the beautiful grounds and pleasant home, known and admired by the many who knew its late owner, were indeed *haunted*, and in a manner most annoying to the estimable occupants. They came almost in a mob, a crowd of hungry applicants, spirit dealers, apparently from long intimacy with the worst spirits. It would have been almost indicrous were it not positively painful, the pertinacity and confidence with which the horde, singly and in squads, pervaded the premises, peering among the shrubbery, peeping about the out-houses, flattening their noses against windows accessible, and in sweetest or defiant tones, exchanging comments and experiences on ghosts and haunted houses. They stormed the front door with their noisy applications and offers of service. It was offered in the advertisement, to pay FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS ! ! to any person who would stay a month in the house. Of course there were scores who were ready move in with their entire families and insisted on doing so. Never was a ridiculous, or malice, more successful, and more painful, as manifestly it was to the family thus visited. The following explains the matter as far as the family are concerned. We learn that active attempts will be made to reach and punish the party or parties responsible. The card appended bears the significance of the sound-law, and sons of the late Dr. Egan:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The National *Democrat* of Sunday published a statement that the houses and premises of the late Dr. Egan were haunted, and that a reward of $200 would be paid to any person who would remain in the house over night, and four thousand dollars to any one who would remain one month. In consequence of this false and libellous statement, the premises have been overrun by a set of worthless vagabonds seeking the reward. The undersigned hereby notify all such deluded men, that there is not one word of truth in this statement, It is a malicious falsehood from beginning to end. Dr. Egan was too good and kind a man in his life time to trouble his family after his death. All persons staying for the purpose of watching, will be treated as trespassers, and we hereby warn them to keep out of the premises.

HENRY H. SHUFELDT,
W. C. EGAN,
EUGENE EGAN.

A MODERN ORPHEUS.—An elderly personage in the last stages of seediness, and not three removes from being stupidly drunk was brought up in the Police Court to answer to the charge of being intoxicated. His condition rendered no witnessess necessary, the poor old chap's knees were even then quite too shaky to permit him to stand. The decree went forth "Fined $3. He sank down on the step of the prisoner's dock, rolled up a pair of bilious looking eyes and muttered something about poverty. The policemen took hold of him but he slipped from their grasp like a bundle of rags. He fumbled in his dilapidated coat tails until he produced a battered joint of a flute, another dive and he found its mate. He fitted the pieces together, put them to his withered old lips and breathed out "Home, sweet home." The Court stopped work; the reporters' their pencils, the policemen gathered about him, and the musician went on.

He seemed to forget his age, his rags, his friendliness, that he was in the Police Court, that he was fined $3, everything but his flute, and as he proceeded, he poured his soul into the task, changed the tune, gave the "Star Spangled Banner," a Quickstep or two, "Yankee Doodle," and finally rattled through "Dixie." It was too much for the Court to resist. Did not Cerebus himself yield to the power of music? A policeman is human. So the elderly personage when he ceased his tuneful lay and got up, found he had played away his griefs, his troubles and his two dollar fine. He was allowed to depart, and did so.

☞ Flesh Gloves, Flesh Straps, Turkish Towels, Flesh Brushes, large variety, at Bargent's, Apothecary, Randolph and State streets.

FOREIGN TRAVELS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—They are laughing some about town at a well known Republican grain dealer, just returned from his foreign travels in the South. On his way home from New Orleans, he passed through the cities, if not hostile, nation of Mississippi, and was detained and examined under oath, by a self-constituted Committee of Vigilance, before whom he swore stoutly that he was a New Orleans banker, had never been North in his life, and as for voting for Abe Lincoln, why, that was a crime for which he could not forgive his own father. He was allowed to proceed, being pronounced sound on the goose.

A HOAX.—At one of our boarding hotels yesterday, the room of a fidgety personage was stripped of articles of clothing and small wares belonging to him. He posted to the City Marshal in great alarm, made out a schedule of his losses, and flew back to his ravished room to find everything in its place again. He countermanded the order on the detectives, and is on the lookout for the perpetrator of a very questionable joke.

PASSED AWAY.—And yet another blow has fallen, and the circle of the young business men of the city is lessened by another and well-known name, as announced in another column. The remains of the late Henry L. Wilson were followed to their last resting place yesterday.

The funeral of the lamented Theodore Sedgwick will take place at 3 P. M. to-day.

CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—An adjourned meeting of the Institute will be held this (Tuesday) evening at the Institute rooms, to hear the reports of the Committees on Finance and Fairs, and to take such further action on both matters as may be deemed expedient.

H. D. FRENCH, Rec. Sec'y.

SENTENCED.—Michael Kehoe who murdered his wife at Blue Island, in September last, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A Card.

"Loving favor is better than silver or gold."

MARYLAND, Feb. 1, 1861.

Permit me, Messrs. Editors, thus publicly, in behalf of my venerable brother, in my own name and in behalf of many friends, to express our most grateful thanks to Capt. and Mrs. Baxter, of the Foster House, in your city, and to their domestics in every department, for their perfect kindness to our beloved daughter during her painful and protracted sickness, which, on the morning of the 26th ult., terminated in her death. I have no words which can express the obligations we are under to them all. No mother could be more tender, kind and considerate for her every want. All day and all night, in season and out of season, in watchings and weariness, was everything done for our beloved child that could be done. May the blessing of Him who was ready and willing to perish for us all, (whose unselfishness it is her grace often thus to imitate,) rest upon them, and more than ever make the Tontine House a place of rest; a home for the sick and weary.

Very truly yours,
C. A. SPRING.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 126 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ Do you like good, sweet, light and wholesome bread, cake, pastry, biscuits, &c.? You can have it by using De Land & Co.'s Saleratus. It is perfectly pure, healthful, and can be relied upon to do one day what it will do another, and give perfect satisfaction. Sold by most dealers, and sold at wholesale by the principal grocers everywhere. Manufactured by De Land & Co., Fulton county, N. Y. Sold by wholesale dealers in Chicago and Milwaukie.

THROAT DISEASES.—*From Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges. From Rev. H. H. Pratt, East Woodstock, Ct.* "I feel grateful to you for placing within reach of the suffering so valuable a remedy. I have used the Troches three years, with great benefit, not less to my general health than to my throat. I recommend them with great pleasure on every hand."

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, Gilbert & Sampson sell at their Salesrooms, 62 Lake street, the furniture, &c., of a family about leaving housekeeping. Also, a splendid assortment of new furniture.

☞ $10,000 rejected Illinois money wanted at the highest market price, in exchange for dry goods, by T. B. CARTER,
fed-1w No. 126 Lake Street.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.
fe4

THE QUESTION SOLVED.—A question all are interested in has lately been solved. "Where to dine?" It is an undisputed fact that the place to breakfast, dine and sup is at the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Eating House, Nos. 126 and 128 Dearborn street, Harris Lee and Hiram Sanborn, proprietors. Meals furnished families, parties, and gentlemen at their rooms, at reasonable rates and remarkable dispatch. fe4-3t

☞ For any operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 58 West Randolph st.
ja26-2m

☞ See advertisement of J. F. Brierly in another column. It is, as it states, something new.
ja26-2t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in another part.
ja26-1y

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 3d, FRANKLIN EVERTS only son of R. F. and Lucy A. Gray, aged two years, six months and ten days.

In this city, of Diphtheria, on Sabbath morning, 3d inst., EDWARD LUST, son of Peter and Julia Daley, aged eight years, three months and three days.

In this city, on Friday morning, Feb. 1st, of the residence of Mr. Adams, Mrs. DAVID CRITTON, aged forty-six years.

The New York and New Jersey papers please copy.

In this city, on Monday, Feb. 4th, THEODORE BELDEN, aged about twenty-five years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 11 Quincy street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the New York Central Railroad, and Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these are six others. They are all medicinal waters, but the two principal springs, the medical qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined Analysis, viz: Sulphate of Lime, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Protoxide of Iron. The great medicinal properties possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence of Sulphuric Acid, which is found in large quantities. Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use. In Skin Diseases—even in the worst forms—they are truly wonderful in their effects.

Physicians of Medical and Scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:

Prof. Gunning, N. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edward Spring, M. D., of Albany; Rev. A. L. Stone, Boston, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Schultz, of Lockport, N. Y.; the reader is referred to the circulars, &c., for further testimony. Dr. Spring refers to one case of cutaneous disease of several years standing which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They cannot be highly beneficial for all cases of disease of the stomach and bowels."

Rev. R. F. Waldo read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians in the city of New York, in which he stated that the Waters possessed decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; and that in the class of diseases to which they were particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive organs, originating in excess of the secretions, chronic diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, chronic affections of the liver, and chronic dyspepsia, connected with a peculiar condition of the stomach, as in Pyrosis or water brash, it will prove more than hydrochloric acid. In cases of colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In carcinic pharynx, or struggling, connected with spasmodic contraction of the œsophagus, opthalmia, externalis, or a gargle is decreased sore throat, in these cases of salivation, and in ulcerated sore throat, and also in piles.

When taken internally, a wine glass full of the water, diluted with two wine glasses of water, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from Physicians, and other respectable individuals may be seen on application to the Agents for the Waters at Chicago, Ill.

☞ No Water Genuine unless procured from
fe4-1m-d&w WRIGHT & McCLURE, Agents.

NEARLY 200 SONGS FOR 12 CENTS!

THE SHILLING SONG BOOK, containing all the best songs of the day, a large number of which, being copyrighted, are not to be found in any other publication, is now for sale by all Periodical Dealers, and will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 12 cents. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 40,000 Bushels Corn on the car, delivered on the Railroad Track.

S. HALSTED.
Northeast corner Randolph street and Ogden Bridge.

Calorie Dried Meal from New Corn, by the Barrel or Ton, at which Breakers prices will be given.
SYLVESTER MATHEWS.
fe4-1m

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 Lasalle street.
METALLIC COFFINS.

Also—Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared to attend to funerals and Carriages, with prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Hearse for funerals.
fe4-1m

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kane will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and all matters appertaining to the business. Leave orders at 154 Clark street. Chicago P. O. Box 4142. All orders promptly attended to.
fe4-1m

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.

Packed MEAL—for sale at the cheapest rate, at the Kiln, corner of Kinzie and Franklin streets.
BEDFORD, MERSEREAU & CO.,
fe4-1m-d&w No. 39 South Water st.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A permanent situation by a boy. Offers years old, just from the country, in some retail store. Address Post Office Box 3731. fe5-1t*

TO RENT—Rooms on second floor to a small, reliable American family. Inquire at 127 North Dearborn street. fe5-1t

WANTED TO RENT—For a term of years, from the first of May, A STORE ON LAKE STREET, Between State and Clark streets. Address to the care of Post Office Box 2045, when and where an interview may be had. fe5-3t*Tuesd

TAKEN UP—A Bob-Tailed Gray Horse, with halter on. Can be found at 21 Lake street. fe5-1t

WANTED—A situation as Cook in a private family, by a woman who can give good references. Apply at 155 Illinois st. fe5-1t

WANTED—A Portable Engine about sixteen horse power. G. W. KING, 232 South Clark street. fe5-1t

WANTED—A good plain Cook, Washer and Ironer. Also, a young girl to take care of children and help at chamber work. None need apply except those that can give good references. Apply from 9 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon at 501 Wabash avenue. fe5-1t

R. H. STEWART & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GERMAN ERAS

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

REPUBLICANISM.

As actual war tries the mettle of holiday soldiers, so the political complications of the country are putting to the test the sincerity of Republican professions. In the early history of the Church, we read of those "who did well for a season," but when persecution, affliction and bodily peril encompassed them about, they fell away from their professions and were heard of no more. The Church, however, remained, and still remains, gladdening mankind, blessing the world, and carrying religion and civilization to its remotest corners. And so the principles of Republicanism, notwithstanding defections in high and in low places, in the hour of trial and of peril, founded as they are in truth and justice, in the inherent rights of man, will survive the present crisis, and gathering strength as the years move on, will finally triumph over all opposing forces.

We are too fresh, however, from the recent Presidential conflict to witness with any degree of patience the defection of any one who bore a conspicuous part in that memorable struggle. The principles around which the Republicans rallied—principles which commended themselves to the reason, the conscience and the instincts of men, and thus drew together an army too mighty for the trained cohorts of slavery to overcome—are still echoing and re-echoing through the Northwest, are still pulsating in the hearts-blood of our people, are still the guiding star of millions of freemen, and we should be recreant to every sentiment of honor and of patriotism, were we to stand by silently and unconcernedly while those principles are being betrayed in the house of their friends. We shall not do it. Whatever is to be the immediate issue of our present troubles—whether treason is to be bowed down to, and permitted to exalt its insolent front in the high places of the land, whether freedom is to be temporarily eclipsed and its adherents called upon to suffer on her behalf, as they have been called to suffer before, the TRIBUNE will still hold up the standard of Republicanism and march only under its sacred folds.

If Republicanism is right, it is right fundamentally; and no man who has embraced its principles can surrender the slightest portion of his political creed without a surrender of patriotism and of personal honor. Take, for example, the following enunciation of doctrine from the Chicago platform: "That the "maintenance of the principles promul-"gated in the Declaration of Independence "and embodied in the Federal Constitu-"tion, 'That all men are created equal; "that they are endowed by their Creator "with certain inalienable rights; that "among these are life, liberty, and the "pursuit of happiness; that to secure "these rights, governments are instituted "among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed'—is "essential to the preservation of our Re-"publican institutions; and that the Fed-"eral Constitution, the Rights of the States, "and the Union of the States must and "shall be preserved." * * * * "That the normal condition of all the ter-"ritory of the United States is that of Free-"dom: That as our Republican fathers, "when they had abolished slavery in all our "national territory, ordained that 'no per-"son should be deprived of life, liberty, or "property, without due process of law,' it "becomes our duty, by legislation, whenev-"er such legislation is necessary, to maintain "this provision of the Constitution against "all attempts to violate it; and we deny the "authority of Congress, of a territorial legis-"lature, or of any individuals, to give legal "existence to slavery in any Territory of the "United States." These doctrines, we say, are fundamental, and no man whose conscience and reason are convinced of their correctness, can honestly, honorably or patriotically give them, or any portion of them, up. No matter what the immediate consequences may be of adherence to them, no matter if their opponents triumph for the hour, and, as always happens when despotism triumphs over freedom, should execute swift vengance upon the defenders of the latter, still the calamity would be infinitely less to the world than the surrender of the principles on which alone freedom can exist. Nor will it alter the facts to assume that these fundamental principles do not lie against the amendment of the Federal Constitution. They do lie against amending it in any one of the particulars named, as much as against the adoption of a law in contravention of the Constitution as it now stands. Are we to be told that while Republicans "deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of individuals, to give existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States," it is not a violation of their principles to favor the altering of the Constitution so as to confer that authority? It would have been better, much more honest and manly, for any professed Republican who, in the present crisis, consents to such an alteration of the Constitution, to have taken refuge behind the Dred Scott decision and given his support to Breckinridge and Lane.

True Republicanism can make no compromise that gives one single foot of free territory to slavery. Beyond the guarantees which are given to that institution in the Constitution, it has no terms to offer, for its principles are radically and fundamentally opposed to slavery everywhere else and under all other conditions. The moment a professed Republican proposes to surrender this position, that moment he ceases to be a Republican, and becomes something else—something which Republicanism was organized to fight. Nor can true Republicanism concede the point that "the Slavery question has "ceased to be a practical question." It was never so fearfully "practical" as at this moment. Never before were its demands so insolent, so overbearing, so arrogant, so preposterous; never before has it gone so far in its efforts to destroy the government. The fact is there is no other question than the Slavery question now before the country. That has absorbed or overridden all others. And are we to be told, with philosophic indifference, when such is the fact, that Slavery is no longer a practical question? Slavery not a practical question, when on its account half-a-dozen States have "ordained" themselves out of the Union—not practical, when it is made the basis for treason, for open hostility to the government, for seizing the forts, arsenals, munitions of war, custom houses, sub-treasuries and mints of the United States! Verily, if this does not make it a practical question, when was it such, or when may we expect it to be such?

Slavery cannot be other than a practical question until those who control it shall have commenced the work of its peaceful and quiet eradication. Until it assumes that position, from the very nature of things it must be aggressive and practical. Nothing has satisfied it, nor will anything satisfy it, but the control of the government. That is the only trouble now. Had Mr. Breckinridge been elected, slavery would have been content. As Mr. Lincoln was elected, nothing can pacify it save incorporating in the fundamental law the political creed of the Breckinridge party. Do that, and Mr. Lincoln, elected according to the forms of the Constitution, may take the office of President and administer the government. Fail to do it, and the Government shall be overthrown. For ourselves, we are free to say, that between electing Breckinridge and leaving the Constitution as it is, or electing Mr. Lincoln and incorporating Breckinridge's creed into the platform, we should have infinitely preferred the former; because, with a [illegible] and an anti-slavery President. In the former case reform might be peacefully obtained; in the latter it could only be reached through a bloody revolution. And yet there are men professing to be Republicans, who are for incorporating the Breckinridge platform into the Federal Constitution, and who apologize for their action by saying that slavery is no longer a practical question!

Once for all, we are opposed to any compromise which gives to slavery any new guarantees. We are for the Constitution as it is, to be administered in the spirit in which our fathers made it, for the Union, and for the enforcement of the laws. If this government cannot be maintained upon that platform, then it can no longer answer any useful purpose. We believe it can be thus maintained. We are for giving it a fair trial at all events. If the result should prove contrary to our expectations, then we shall be for preserving, in some nook of this country, a home, however humble and narrow it may be, for Freedom, and for those who remain true to her.

THE TERRITORIES.

In the event of secession being accomplished, whether peaceably or otherwise, what becomes of the present territory of the United States? Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, said in his recent speech that a war of twenty years would not wrest from the Federal Government as much of it as he could grasp in his hand, to be added to the area of slavery. The preposterous notion has been put forth in South Carolina, and perhaps elsewhere, that the States voluntarily and unlawfully withdrawing from the Union have "rights" in the territory from which they secede. Indeed, it is difficult to see how those States can avoid laying claim to a portion of that territory without being disgraced in their own eyes and in the eyes of the world. The whole secession business springs from a controversy concerning the alleged right to carry slavery into the Territories, and, if the slaveholding States secede because this claim is denied, all men will ask what has been gained. The territory is there. It belongs to the United States of America. If it were possible by any means to carry slavery there before the Southern States went off, it is quite impossible after that event. What then has been gained?

Self respect, to say nothing of self interest, will demand that the seceding States present a claim to a part of the federal territory, and back up that claim by an appeal to the sword. We quite agree with Mr. Clemens that a war of twenty years would not secure to the South a square inch of that territory, but we think that the eloquent Virginian has not stated the whole truth. Those who are so exercised at the prospect of civil war will hardly deny that a war commenced under national auspices in the Indian Territory or New Mexico—a war of defense on the part of those who remain faithful to their compacts and loyal to the Union—will lead irresistibly to a war between the two sections directly. War is a cruel arbiter. It breaks through and breaks down national comity. Its first principle is to strike where the most harm can be done and to strike as hard as possible all the time. The idea of localizing the strife in the territories is not only absurd but impossible. Let it be once begun, in the uttermost corner of the federal domain, and we may look for a raid upon Southern Ohio or Illinois from some quarter of the slave confederacy, to be followed by the bombardment of Charleston or Savannah—and then who shall limit the destruction and ruin to ensue from an actual clash of arms?

The moral is this. Civil war is not to be avoided by acknowledging the right of secession. We can understand how that privilege might be granted by a revision of the Constitution on the part of the whole people, but we cannot see how even that process could guarantee us peace, unless the seceding States renounce all claim to the territory from which they have voluntarily withdrawn. The Roman empire was accustomed to put forth all its energies to hold the most worthless patch of desert in its domain, lest it should incur the world's contempt, and plant the seeds of its own destruction. The British empire, the French empire, and even the Austrian empire, are accustomed to stake everything on the issue of maintaining their jurisdiction, to the hair's breadth, over soil once confirmed to them by treaty or conquest. Shall the United States do less? Granting, for the sake of present argument, that the secession of South Carolina, or of any number of slave States, can be tolerated, can the territory which belongs to the Federal Union, and to no other power under heaven, be dismembered before the Federal Union is subjugated? Never! What then is to be gained in the direction of peace by permitting the treason at the South to progress unchecked? Nothing. Slavery requires expansion, and expansion it can have only at the end of aggressive and successful war. To this complexion must it come at last.

Suit Against the N. Y. Central Railroad for $5,000,000.

Charles P. Kirkland of New York has written a pamphlet on this important suit, wherein he very forcibly attacks the gigantic claim made against one of the three great avenues which admit Chicago to the seaboard. The claimant (the State of New York,) would, if successful, establish a right to toll the freight of the road, forever, beside collecting at once the sum of five millions for back tolls. From the pamphlet we gather the following points of interest:

1. The short roads of which the Central is a consolidation, were chartered about 1836, and in some of the charters, sums not exceeding the Erie canal tolls were exacted by the State.
2. A new Constitution of the State went into effect in 1847, one provision of which was that the surplus revenues of the canals should be pledged for the State debt.
3. The Legislature enacted in 1851 that all Railroad tolls should be forever abolished.
4. The State institutes this suit, based on the assumption that the last mentioned act was unconstitutional and void, as interfering with the *revenues of the canals.*

Mr. K. was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and he quotes some remarks of Michael Hoffman, the author of the clause in question, which remarks show clearly the opinion of the writer as being very strongly opposed to the policy proposed to be based on this rendering of the clause he wrote. Hoffman, in the Convention, called the tax on Railroads "the Spanish Bourbon legislation of pensioning the Government on trade and travel."

It was *on the faith* of the act now claimed to be unconstitutional, that the stockholders in the old roads abandoned forever the privileges granted them by their old charters and accepted the new one of the consolidated road They would never have done so otherwise. Mr. Kirkland justly calls this action "the attempt of a party to take advantage of his own wrong," and calls it an effort by "the people of the State" to annul a solemn act of their own, done through their representatives, on the plea that another act of theirs, done through their delegates to the Convention, renders void and invalid the first described act. He deprecates, and we deprecate, any such violation of the public faith.

The Ring of the True Metal.

A large crowd was gathered in the Senate Chamber yesterday afternoon, to listen to the debate on the resolutions appointing Commissions to Washington. The speeches of Senators Marshall and Oglesby were not only most brilliant and eloquent, but throughout showed the ring of the genuine metal. Again and again, in spite of the President's mallet, their patriotic utterances brought down the hearty applause of the lobby. While they manifested a most conciliatory spirit in the matter of our present troubles, they were yet firm and unflinching in demanding that before concession or surrender of principle can be even discussed, the sanctity of the Union and the violated laws of the country must be vindicated. It was no time to talk of compromise, when treason was stalking abroad and defying the [illegible] the land. Such, we are sure, is the sentiment of the entire people of the Northwest, notwithstanding the treason-comforting position taken by the Douglas leaders of this State.—*Springfield Journal.*

[illegible] Hotel [illegible].—We learn that the Bayfield (Wisconsin) House [illegible] was entirely destroyed by fire on the [illegible]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Senator Seward's Second Speech on Secession—How it is received by his Old Friends—Mason's Rejoinder—The Demands of Virginia—Douglas—Wigfall's Comments—Charles Francis Adams—Farnsworth's Speech.

[Special correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1861.

This has been a brisk day in the Senate. After the morning hour the New York petition for the settlement of existing difficulties by concession on the part of the Republicans—a petition signed by 38,000 persons, not all the Democrats in that locality, by a long shot—was presented by Mr. Seward. Taking that as his starting point, he proceeded to make a speech, which was in other words a re-assertion of the positions which he last defended. Printed, his admirers may discover in it a departure from the policy that he laid down when first heard from on this secession question; but to hearers in the gallery it was plainly that which I have stated it to be. He would call a National Constitutional Convention; he would concede anything, compromise with any body, so that concession and compromise did not go too far; and after efforts in that direction were exhausted, he would resort to other means less pleasant but perhaps more efficacious—meaning, though not saying, *coercion.* That is the summary of his harangue, which though greatly admired by all who see in him the material out of which statesmen are made, greatly disappointed all about the Capital who have been led by the distinguished Senator in this struggle for freedom, and who rightly believe the day has come in which, if we would preserve the Union, keep the North from disgrace and put down treason in the South, all men must stand firm. Mr. Seward's course—his apparent want of earnestness in this cause, now in its greatest danger—his willingness to weaken the force of victory and reward the traitors of to-day and encourage other traitors to-morrow, by concessions, which to say the least are ill-timed—have caused anxious wonderment among the most devoted of his admirers and friends, and here, in all political circles, excited grave doubts whether he, the prospective occupant of the State Department in Lincoln's administration, is the man for the crisis. Many, perhaps a great majority, of the wisest, most reliable and discreet friends of Republicanism do not hesitate to say that there is, in view of the developments of this session, abundant reason to regret his call to a Cabinet place. They fear, and properly enough, that a Cabinet of compromisers, led by Lincoln, who will accept no compromise except the Constitution in its integrity, is not destined to a long life, if indeed it is not dissolved before its chief is inaugurated.

Mr. Seward called up Mason, who, wantonly perverting the studied mildness and honied sweetness of the words which Mr. Seward uttered, went into a harangue, the burden of which was the imminence of war, and an exhortation for peace. The men of the West who hope, by slight concession, to heal Southern honor, or by unimportant compromise, to hold fast to the Border States, should have heard this man talk. He is a stout, bald-headed gentleman of sixty, with a deliberate manner of speech, a guttural voice and general impressiveness of aspect. He is the Boanerges of the secessionists, now that Toombs has left. He stated his demands with great distinctness and not without force. He wanted no concessions; Virginia wanted none. The Constitution must be restored and administered in its original purity. It had been perverted, overborne and made an engine of oppression which had become intolerable to him and his people. Without additional guarantees that its plainest provisions were to be hereafter enforced, Virginia and all the Slave States must organize a Confederacy in which they would not be oppressed. The right of property in man must be recognized; and that property must not only be permitted to go into all the Territories of the United States; but it must be protected there by Congressional enactment. The right of transit and sojourn of the Southern gentlemen with his servants, through and in the non-slaveholding States, must be respected; then Virginia would take into consideration the propriety of remaining where she is. What form the guarantees ought to take, he did not say; but they must be efficient—must put the question of the protection of Slavery and the equality of the States beyond all doubt and all contingency. But beneath his menaces was an under-current of fear. As Iverson did, he plead for peace. Do not coerce us. We want no war. Let us destroy the Union and subvert the government; but let us alone. Hands off! Your people will not permit the conflict. Justice, humanity, civilization forbid it, and they will be recognized before the struggle begins. It is impossible to convey on paper an adequate idea of this man's arrogance and the loftiness of his pretensions; nor of the bitterness of his words when enforced by his look of menace and gesture of defiance.

Mr. Douglas got the floor, and opened a bottle of popular sovereignty, and held it up for the healing of the nation. When the perfume of his nostrum reached the crowded galleries, there was a general snicker. Mr. Douglas has passed out of politics. His interviews with Seward, in which the pair exert their ingenuity with fossil Crittenden, to devise ways and means for amending a Constitution that is now perfect, serve to keep him alive in public recollection; but his influence in the Senate, and with the country, has gone.

Mr. Hale made a manly speech, in which the doctrines of the party were maintained; and his words aroused Wigfall, for whom the secessionists be praised. He is a frank, careless, but desperate and dangerous man. When he speaks, the whole truth of Southern institutions comes out. As you will unquestionably give your readers the benefit of a liberal report, I refrain from writing out a syllabus of what he said. One sentence which policy will suppress, I must repeat. "I tell you," said he, "that we will have recognition of the "right of property in man—of the *right to* "*traffic in the souls of* MEN AND WOMEN!" Wigfall was not drunk.

The whole debate was one of great interest. The galleries were full, the diplomatic box therein was crowded. The prospective breaking up of the government and the intrinsic importance of the subject discussed, call crowds to the daily sessions; and the Senate, where the heaviest metal is, is the place of resort.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams's speech in the House, though very able, was poisoned by a compromise proposition; but as no Adams was ever known to co-operate with any party without a reservation, his action in this matter is not seriously regarded. He is a first-rate specimen of Boston respectability—learned, acute, conscientious, but not cosmopolitan. His effort will not suffer in comparison with any that has been made in the House since the session opened. He lacks the force and fire which distinguished the oratorical exaltations of his father; but Boston may be proud of the man.

In the evening session, your own representative, Farnsworth, was heard. He reviewed the causes of Southern complaint and the remedies which are proposed; but he disbelieved and denied the potency of the first and the efficacy of the last. Like the great mass of the Republicans here, he planted himself squarely on the Constitution, and would concede nothing but prompt obedience to its demands. He made a good speech. Cut short in the middle by the expiration of his hour, it was left incomplete; but so far as it went it was satisfactory, save perhaps the expression of a wish that he could be permitted to vote for the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—a question foreign to our platform.

ILLINOIS.

Effect of Secession Upon Washington—The City Revisited.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1860.

The readers of the TRIBUNE have little idea of the social condition of Washington. The city is purely an artificial affair at the best, sustained by public plunder; but it has been renowned during former sessions of Congress for its reckless gayety, in which men and women of all parties, whatever the extent and acrimony of their political feeling, joined. Dinner, supper, social, dancing and card parties (of the latter not a few) are at this season ordinarily the rage. The hotels usually are filled with strangers who come to see and be seen—gentlemen with curiosity to gratify, claims to urge, or office to seek, and ladies with adventures in view, or husbands to win. The aggregation of these added to the official society, has aforetime made Washington, if not positively an attractive, an endurable place for a month's winter sojourn. Members from the rural districts anxious to initiate their wives and daughters into the mysteries of fashionable society, have been in the habit much to the delectation of poor boarding-house-keepers and the sellers of dry goods, of bringing them here to share the laurels won in official station. But strangers are now few; ladies at the hotels are scarce, and official 'better-halves' in the dingy rooms of uncomfortable boarding houses, can rarely be found. The tribe who commonly besiege the [illegible] of claim-hunters who have been wont to button-hole members have disappeared. The hotel "hops" where Miss and Madame have shown the [illegible] an interior village, and the [illegible] of metropolitan invention, have "gone up." Dinner parties are rarely heard of; gambling is at a discount; and though drinking is still done, the fusillades of champagne corks have been succeeded by the dull jingling of whisky glasses. Men do not now-a-days, no matter for the example of Nero, fiddle when Rome is burning. Even the women will not giggle when the national house is coming down about their ears. The dread uncertainty and apprehension which men feel for the future have deadened social enjoyment; and the fear, freely indulged, that this city would become the scene of the first struggle in the pro-slavery revolution—the ground upon which the opposing forces would open the war for the possession of the archives of State and the insignia of power—has compelled the tarrying at home of those who are wont to make here a winter's campaign. It is idle to talk to members of old claims and private bills when the "state of the nation" is the only theme; or to seek office from a government that is falling to pieces; or to attempt to coax a merry laugh from lips that have full employment in uttering maledictions on their foes.

The daily debates are fully attended—not so much by the perfumed and fashionable crowd who have been in the habit of continuing in the galleries of either House the flirtations commenced in the parlors of the hotels; but by earnest men and thoughtful women, who listen intent to catch some indication or promise that the insanity and wickedness of the traitors who are in rebellion against the Republic will give way to reason and patriotism before the crash comes, and the experiment of self-government is driven into the earth by a storm of fire. A month ago disunion was the fashion here. The galleries gave forth no uncertain echo when treason and disloyalty were avowed by speakers on the floor. Wigfall of Texas, and Barksdale of Mississippi, were the popular favorites, and storms of applause followed their most atrocious avowals. But time for reflection has elapsed. The people of Washington stand over the gap which disunion, like an earthquake, will open, and when separation of the States is consummated, if that time is to come, they and all they have will go out of sight to be heard of no more. They have taken counsel with each other, and to-day, in response to the appeals of Seward in the Senate, and Charles Francis Adams in the House, for the perpetuity of the Union, the murmurs of approbation were loud enough to be heard in all the corridors.

As might be expected, the prices of real property feel the causes which have strangled Washington gayeties. Real estate is a drug; to say it has no price wou'd be an error; but valuations have so fallen off that fortunes, as in some Western towns, have given way before debts which lately were but a bagatelle; and payments to mature are the *incubi* which murder sleep. The sight of bands of soldiers, the sound of the morning *reveille*, of the evening gun, of the daily parade and drill, admonish this people that to overturn the Government by inaugurating revolution, is a task for which they—time-servers and sycophants—are not competent; and that if they will to have war, the materials for a conflict which involves their destruction are at hand. But I am giving the subject space which its importance does not demand. Imagine Chicago during a cholera season, and an idea of Washington during this winter of 1860-61 will come next.

ILLINOIS.

Veterinary School for the State of Illinois.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Although the value of stock in the United States is an enormous one, being estimated at one thousand millions of dollars, not one of the State Governments has thought it necessary to establish a Normal School for the education of Veterinary Surgeons.

Private establishments of this kind either soon broke down or could only subsist in a miserable way or by deplorable means.

Some years ago several English Veterinary Surgeons established such a school in Boston, but the State of Massachusetts refused to support it, and the managers reduced the collegiate course to eight months. Either the State of Massachusetts should support the enterprise in a proper way, or prohibit by law this manufacturing of Veterinary Surgeons by steam.

The experience during the last century in Europe has proved that Veterinary schools, if they shall accomplish the purpose for which they were founded, require a large amount of capital, and cannot exist without large appropriations out of the means of the State. There the collegiate course is from three to four years.

France first made the establishment of Veterinary schools a Government affair. Just a hundred years ago, in 1761, Bourgot, in Lyons, laid the foundation stone of the first institution of this kind; England, Germany and Italy soon followed this example; even Russia, as long as thirty years ago, established them. The school at Chartlow has a yearly appropriation from the Crown of 24,920 rubel in silver, and "the most enlightened people of the world" (?) have not done anything as yet in this direction. The Governor of Illinois lately proved, in the most striking way, how ignorant even our highest executive is of the importance or of the existence of the Veterinary profession. He sent the Chief Surgeon of a Lunatic Asylum to Massachusetts to examine and report about the pleuro-pneumonia then raging there, and lay his information before the people of the State in his report to the Legislature. But this report has not seen light as yet, probably for very good reasons.

By the establishment of Veterinary schools, the Americans would soon be convinced that the present standpoint of the Veterinary science is by no means an inferior one, that all the conditions for the re-establishment of the health of animals stand on the same intelligent basis as those for the cure of men, and that theory and practice must be combined to enable any one to be a professional Veterinary Surgeon.

While at present, as a general thing, the American regards every individual who styles himself "Horse Doctor" as a loafer, and in most cases with a decent show of reason, he soon would learn of the difference between the intelligent Veterinary physician and the mere empiric or quack.

In private conversation as well as before the courts of justice the American Veterinary Surgeon prides himself of being a self-made man and no book-learned doctor, that he has the best and most effective prescriptions and that he paid much money for them. Even our courts do not scruple to take the depositions of such men as evidence and often attach more importance to it, this class of men being generally very numerously represented, than to the evidence of the educated Veterinary Surgeon, who emigrated from abroad.

To many, this may sound as an improbability, but a practice of 15 years in this country has convinced me that this fact is indisputable.

By the establishment of Veterinary Schools the prevalent scarcity of veterinary surgeons would be obviated in a few years, the present system of empirics and patent medicines done away with, the veterinary profession would soon be regarded as an honorable one, and intelligent and well educated young men would be induced to [illegible] and practice the veterinary science, which would [illegible] of great importance to the profession as well as to the general welfare.

In times when the country is threatened with contagious cattle diseases, the teacher of the veterinary institutions would be the proper authorities to advise the people in regard to the impending danger, how to avoid it and how to remove the epidemic.

Besides, these institutions would be the means of communications between the different States, in order to ascertain in a scientific way the true nature of many diseases as yet still unknown, such as murrain, black tongue, big head, hog cholera, &c., to learn if they are diseases known to science, and merely disguised by the barbarous names with which they are christened, or if they are diseases peculiar to the latitude. Furthermore, our State has no adequate laws in regard to Veterinary police. We also want legal prescriptions as to the sale or barter of domestic animals, by which in Europe numerous and costly law-suits are avoided. In our large cities the system of "meat inspection" should be introduced—a system the importance of which for the preservation of the general health is as yet not recognized at all. These and other beneficial measures could easily be introduced by our State Legislature, if they were recommended by the professors of an existing Veterinary School, while the good intentions and endeavors of individuals towards this end will always be fruitless.

The professors for such a School could be called from England, in case the right material could not be found in this country.

ALBERT BORCHERDT, Veterinary Surgeon.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29th, 1861.

Real and Personal Property in Indiana.

The following statement contains the aggregates of the assessment of real and personal property in Indiana, for the year 1860, which we take from the report of the Auditor of State:

Number of Acres	21,867,641
Value of Lands without improvements	219,661,783
Value of Improvements	55,491,249
Value of lands and improvements	275,153,032
Value of town lots and improvements	47,478,286
Total value of railroad assessment	6,619,342
Other corporation stock	1,819,246
Other personal property	122,944,432
Total valuation	452,011,878
Number of polls	203,036

On the above stated amount of property and number of polls, there are levied the following amounts of taxes:

State tax	$629,189.12
County tax	1,191,487.95
School tax	536,044.66
Road tax	238,347.81
Township tax	141,541.21
Sinking Fund tax	88,736.88
Railroad tax	41,252.52
Other corporation tax	607,721.29
Total amount of taxes for 1860	3,768,436.57
Delinquent tax	702,699.64
Total amount of taxes	4,471,136.21

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

Miscellaneous Items.

TREASON PLOTTED A YEAR AGO.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* has received from its Paris correspondent copies of two letters from a business house in Charleston to another in Paris, which shows, in a more practical way than has been done heretofore, that disunion has been a long-settled purpose. The first letter was written a year ago (Jan. 4, 1860,) ten months before the election of Mr. Lincoln. It contained the following passage:

"The fact of the matter is just this: Our United States has grown too large to remain much longer as one country. It will soon be divided into two—a Northern and Southern Confederacy. The South will not then purchase from the North, and will, therefore, be dependent on all Europe. We will (the South,) when we withdraw from the Northern half, put a heavy tariff on Northern goods, and open our Southern ports free to all the rest of the world.

"If France or her manufacturers want to sell millions more than she now does, let her watch the dissolution of this Union. We of the South hope for it—we pray for it. We have the cotton and the rice. We of the South are agriculturists—the Northern half are manufacturers.

"We (S—— & Co.) now want a few dozen of elegant hats from France. Do buy for us! say five dozen fine jet black glossy silk hats, for men, of the style you think will prevail at Paris—Spring styles—do avoid the heavy bell crown. We are complete judges of styles; do not let any of the manufacturers put on you any old hats; don't want heavy rolled brims, want a crown of fashionable hight; brim not too wide, with a pretty small curl to the side. No doubt some of your firm are of good taste. We prefer hats from P—— or M——. Do tell us if they are large manufacturers. We want the maker's name inside of the hats, and our names under theirs.

"S—— & Co., Charleston, S. C.

"Hats to cost from 10 to 12 francs."

The second letter, written November 13, 1860, contains the following:

"When the dissolution takes place, France will sell the South not the North, millions and millions of dollars. Will you tell us if you are large manufacturers, or only retailers? Do you make the low-crown soft felt hats, or who does? What is the proper way of shipping? We won't buy any goods in France if they are to come to our Southern portion of the at present United States of America, through the Northern portion. You must look to your interest. We sell *thousands of dollars.*

"Now tell us all you can in haste. If you want to send us 2 dozen fine silk hats, as sample, and draw on us for the money, you can do so, but only to come *direct to Charleston, South Carolina*, per Havre, or Liverpool, not by the way of New York or Boston or Philadelphia, for these are all Northern ports. A great day is coming for France.

Yours truly, W—— S—— & Co.

"After the dissolution and the duty taken off France hats, we may expect to be your agents here. We have capital."

The *Advertiser's* correspondent adds:

"The most ultra Democrats on this side the water, who clung to their sinking ship till long after Lincoln's election, have no word for the President now but contempt and detestation. I have really met but one person who favors secession. On New-Year's day, at the Ambassador's, Mrs. Faulkner told me that she was a Union man, and so was her husband—and, indeed, Mr. Faulkner himself (a Southern man) told me that there were no evils in the Union equal to secession or disunion. I believe nearly every intelligent person here looks upon a collision of the South with the North as the death knell of Slavery."

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

There is no doubt about another difference of opinion occurring between the President and Gen. Scott. Gen. Scott is altogether too fast for the Executive. He is desirous of concentrating a large force in this city, and promptly reinforcing the Southern forts; but the President has adopted the *festina lente* policy, and has countermanded several orders given by Gen. Scott.

The General is also in favor of inviting the Seventh regiment of New York to come here, but on this proposition the President has put his veto. Gen. Scott has told Mr. Buchanan that he has not enough troops here to defend it against a mob of our own citizens.

The arrangement of Gen. Scott to preserve the peace of the capital is anything but encouraging to the Secessionists. Gov. Wise and his 20,000 minute men are reported as being on the road over the bridge, but report fails to say which way they are heading. If they come this way they will have a warm reception. Cannon, those fearful things, are being mounted on Capitol Hill so as to command the entire city, and it is said that two of these are sufficient to sweep the Avenue, from the Capitol to the White House, of all traitors. The Patent Office is now under guard of sentinels, who are on duty, every night from three P. M. to nine A. M. After the first of the month every department of Government will be armed, and those in office will be expected to do duty if required on behalf of the Union and Constitution.

Gen. Scott has before him a full account of the intended attack, with a plan of the city, and the names of the residents, with their politics attached, so that when the work commences it will be of the most thorough kind. The city is rapidly filling up. Strangers are here from all parts of the country; but there are very few Southerners. Office-seekers who have a sure thing, are here selecting quarters for the next four years. Early birds, 'aint they?

FORT SUMTER'S SUPPLIES.

Notwithstanding the repeated assurances given the President and many others by Col. Hayne, the Special Envoy of Gov. Pickens, that the garrison at Fort Sumter was regularly supplied with provisions, and had free communication with Charleston, Maj. Anderson's official correspondence explicitly contradicts these declarations. Gov. Pickens *did* propose to furnish him from the State Commissariat, but Maj. Anderson necessarily declined that offer, as one calculated, if not intended, to compromise him by establishing relations which he was forbidden by his position to recognize. Supposing that the authorities really intended to relax the surveillance which had been previously practiced, he wrote to the contractor who supplied his command when at Fort Moultrie, requesting that provisions should be sent as formerly. No answer was received, and Maj. Anderson has not obtained a single pound of fresh beef or anything else from the city. His garrison is subsisting upon the same hard and salt rations as heretofore, which are diminishing at a rate which must demand replenishment before long. Colonel Hayne was doubtless misled in making these representations, which are wholly inconsistent with facts that must have been known to Gov. Pickens when they were communicated to him. Maj. Anderson expresses himself satisfied with the manner in which his correspondence is received. The authorities offered to give his messenger access to the Post Office, but fearing difficulty, he preferred the safer mode which is now adopted, and by means of which he maintains daily communication with the War Department. He denies all the reports alleging disaffection or mutiny among his force, and also the recent statement that a boat from Fort Sumter had been fired into, as wholly unfounded. His men are devoted to him, and faithful to the Union.

THE MACEDONIAN AND BROOKLYN.

The Macedonian and Brooklyn will be in a position, near Fort Pickens, to sweep the island, and to command the other forts now held by the Revolutionists. In view of the approaching Conference here on Feb. 4, it was determined, with the approbation of General Scott, not to land the troops they carried, unless an attack was menaced on Fort Pickens. At the first signal of such demonstration, the orders are to reinforce Col. Slemmer's garrison, and open on the assailants. Provisions are to be landed immediately. No assault is apprehended, notwithstanding Col. Chase's belligerent bulletins.

A FEARFUL RETALIATION.

In view of the outrageous action of the Governor of Mississippi, in planting a battery at Vicksburg, to fire upon Northern steamers, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"By breaking down embankments we can easily overflow all the country of the lower Mississippi and drown out the towns and plantations."

The annual inundation in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and the vast destruction of property thereby, show that this terrible suggestion is not wide of the mark. If the States of this Union are to regard each other as enemies, and seek for means of mutual annoyance, such threats as the above tell us fearfully that very much of our territory will be laid waste.—*Phil. North American.*

There are lively times in Virginia about these days. The friends of immediate secession had a meeting at Richmond on the evening of Jan. 28, but those of the contrary persuasion were there in such numbers that it was only after expelling them by violent measures that the speakers were allowed to proceed. The working men of Alexandria had a very disorderly meeting on the same evening. Excitement ran so high that several persons were seriously bruised in the *melees* which ensued. Epithets were bestowed upon the Palmetto flag which would have made a South Carolinian's blood boil.

Hon. Wm. Wilkins, United States District Judge in Michigan, has just delivered a charge at Detroit, in which all the positions recently taken by Judge Smalley are emphatically endorsed. "The true sovereignty," he said, "is the sovereignty of the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of the different States. *State rebellion is secession, and every act of secession is treason.*"

The New Orleans *Delta* intimates very plainly that Gov. Houston cannot be relied on to extend the area of the Southern Confederacy into Mexico. It states that a very short time since, Gov. Houston was actually negotiating with the British bondholders in reference to a plan for the invasion and conquest of Mexico; that he had offered to head an expedition into that country, and guaranteed to consummate the project of conquest, on condition that he should be supplied, by the bondholders, with the necessary means, and that $100,000 should be deposited for his family, in one of the banks of New Orleans.

Concession.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Is it true that a third party is arising in our politics, to be called the Concession Party? If there is to be such a party, and it is certainly not impossible, it will aim no doubt, to hold a middle position between the Republican and the Democratic parties, but must in the nature of the case, direct its efforts to destroy the first and give aid and comfort to the second. For our part, we propose still to remain faithful to the doctrines of the platform, and likewise to the spirit of the Republican party. We go with Abraham Lincoln, for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws; and with Salmon P. Chase, who says that his motto is "Inauguration first, Adjustment afterward;" and with Henry Clay, who said that "no earthly power could induce him to "vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed." No matter how large or how small the Concession party may prove to be, we shall endeavor still to follow the Republican flag, and contend for Republican principles.

From Maryland.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30, 1860.

As an evidence of how the forced-loan system, or its equivalent, works in Charleston, the following incident is not wholly without interest:

A well-known hat and cap house in your city has a branch agency in Charleston. In the distribution of the late State loan the sum of $7,000 was assessed upon this branch house. The party in charge wrote to his principals for instructions. The mother house submitted to the exaction, and sent to its branch a check for the amount! When South Carolina resumes her place in the Federal Union, the fidelity of this mercantile concern in that State will be a feather in its cap that will be irresistible in a business aspect, in spite of its present treasonable character.

On the other hand, listen to this experience: A large oyster-packer in this city had for years past been accumulating a handsome fortune, by his promptly paying trade with the West and Northwest. This season there sprang up quite an unusual demand for his oysters in the rebellious States of South Carolina and Georgia, and he was too glad to supply his orders from that quarter, notwithstanding they were paid for in time-paper. Most of this paper has matured in the present month, and not a dollar of it has yet been paid—the bills being returned dishonored! By the by, speaking of oysters, I may here state that the oyster-packing trade of Baltimore for the year 1860 reached the sum of three and a half millions of dollars in value. The home consumption was estimated at a million.

The *Sun* and the *Exchange* newspapers of this city, have opened their batteries against Gov. Hicks's Compromise Committee, and denounce, without stint, Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Bradford, as unsound on the Slavery question. They want secession, and nothing short of that will satisfy these sheets and the cliques that control them. And if they can't get secession any other way, they are openly in favor of the people meeting in their primary capacity, and electing a sovereignty Convention, which shall set aside the existing State Government, and dispose of our lives and fortunes *à la mode de* South Carolina! The authors of this movement threaten to carry off the southern counties of this State, and to secede from Baltimore and the northern counties, if they can't get into the Southern Republic any other way. This is the common talk among a handful of secessionist lawyers of our city, who imagine that they are the only power in the State. Many of them and of their merchant and trading sympathizers belong to a military organization, numbering some 200 men, to whose support liberal donations are daily subscribed, and upon this organization the Secession element of the city confidently rely for aid and assistance to dragoon Baltimore into submission; but they will be found to count without their host, for the majority of this body is composed of staunch and true Union men, and their gallant Colonel, though a South Carolinian by birth, will never raise his hand against the stars and stripes. He has been denounced by the rebels as a traitor to their cause.

The new and sudden turn that the tide of trade has taken from the South to New York, exercises us Baltimoreans not a little, (4,500 bales of cotton left Memphis for New York, via Pittsburgh, last Saturday), especially in connection with the fact that our great highway over the Alleghanies has just been chosen out of some tens of thousands of dollars of freight money by the recent countermanding of orders to send produce this way; and it does not make us feel very amiable to know that the cause of this change is owing to a suspicion that Maryland may get the bit of rebellion in her mouth, and plunge out of the Union! We fought hard enough last year to make the port of Baltimore an entrepot for a portion of the direct trade with Europe; and now, just as we were hoping to realize our fondest expectations in this respect, the demon of discord and rebellion and compromise must step in to neutralize all our efforts! It is too bad; but if we suffer now, what will not befal us if we are forced into the embraces of South Carolina?

The New York Senatorship.

The Legislature of New York is required by law to go into joint session for the election of U. S. Senator to-day, (February 5th.) The latest surmises as to the result of the contest are the following from a correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald:*

ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1861.

The Senatorial controversy is the main subject of attention, aside from those who are taking part in the convention. Evarts and Harris are both anxiously looking after their chances, and both exhibiting a great deal of feeling on the question. Evarts has its agents out in all directions inviting members to his room, where he urges his claims with all the earnestness within his power. In this work he is assisted by Robert T. Hawes, who seems to be exceedingly anxious just now that the State shall not be smashed, but that Evarts shall be the successful candidate. It seems to be the general impression that Evarts has injured his cause by coming here, he does not appear to have the faculty of winning members over to him. Never having been a politician, and always abstracted in his business, he does not understand the acts of the professed politicians, and cannot rally any great support upon his own personal efforts. It is said that he declared this morning that he would remain in the field to the last, be beaten or win, whether Weed continued to support him or not. That being his determination, it may go a great towards keeping him on the slate. Yet if another person is brought forward by that faction there will not be over four votes that will support him, that number is all the strength that Evarts has got of his own personal strength. I doubt if, without the support of the Regency, he can get one more vote than that. His friends were quite sanguine this morning, but later in the day the friends of Greeley were declaring in all directions that they were gaining strength. The friends of Harris claim that they have at least thirty votes for their favorite, but I have not as yet discovered any real change from the figures that I gave in my dispatch yesterday. There is, however, a feeling of favor of going over to Harris on the part of a portion of the Evarts men.

Most of those engaged in this contest, who are trying to influence the members, do not take the real view of the affair. It is not a personal fight between Greeley and Evarts, neither can it be utterly confined to a contest between Greeley and Weed. There is another issue behind all this, or, in other words, it is the *Tribune* and the no-compromise doctrine advocated by that journal, and not Greeley personally considered, that enters into this controversy. Members may be influenced to vote for him on the ground that he is running against the State; but as the lines are drawn between Greeley and Evarts, it is no compromise against conciliation, and on those two issues they are rallying their strength. If Weed wishes to defeat Greeley, I do not see how he can accomplish it without dropping Evarts and taking up some other man. Evarts may be upon the same platform with Greeley, but the Castle Garden speech goes down hard with the members from the western part of the State. There are men here to-day working for Greeley, that one week ago would have laughed at the idea of making him Senator, and are fighting upon the the issue stated above.

Although the friends of Greeley continue to be over sanguine, yet I cannot to-day see anything to change my figures from yesterday, except by stating that more of the Harris men will finally fall upon Greeley than Evarts, if the contest remains to the last between Greeley and Evarts; yet I cannot as yet find enough members who will go upon Greeley to nominate him, neither do I see any possible chance for Evarts to reach over fifty, or nine less than the number requisite for a nomination.

Breech-loading Guns and Projectiles.

[From the Scientific American.]

It may seem strange to many persons that the name of the present Emperor of France should have been so often mentioned in articles which have appeared in our columns on implements of war. The reason of this will be told in a few words. Napoleon III. is the ruling spirit who has effected the entire revolution that has recently taken place in the equipment of soldiers in all armies, with the rifle instead of the musket; and he has given more attention to this subject, perhaps, than any other person living. About six years ago he published a treatise on the "Past and Future of Artillery," and laid down as a fundamental guide to all those who sought improvements in gunnery, that "such implements, to be really serviceable, must be simple." "Whatever is complicated," he said, "will fail in producing conclusive results in warfare." He condemned routine as tending to retard improvements, and stigmatized those persons as *stupid* who were "too much enamored of old ways and practices."

The idea of simplicity in implements of war has been adhered to by Napoleon with great tenacity. The Whitworth and several other breech loading cannon, famous in story, were offered to him, but it is stated that he rejected them all; and we think he was right. It appears to us, that it is much easier to load a heavy gun at the muzzle than at the breech, because a moveable breech piece for a cannon is so very unwieldy, that it cannot be so easily handled, as the charge and ramrod at the muzzle. Such guns are also liable to get out of order by their breech screws expanding with heat and *stripping* by the recoil of the discharge. They have one advantage, however, and only one; that is, they are well adapted for washing out, as they can be rapidly sponged by thrusting the swab through them from end to end. But this does not afford sufficient compensation for many of their defects.

Common breech-loading hand rifles are liable to leakage, by the frequent opening and shutting of the breech. To avoid this in Sharpe's rifles, they can be loaded at the muzzle and the leakage prevented. When one requires to be "wiped out," the opening of the breech affords a most convenient arrangement for this purpose. Small arms may be more complicated than large guns, without being subject to the same objections, as the light breech piece of the former may be very easily moved, while this can never be the case with the latter.

Capt. J. Norton, a retired British officer, who has been an active and scientific experimenter for several years with firearms and projectiles, has recently sent us a little volume containing notices of his military inventions, and in it we find the description of a curious projectile, which may render iron war ships more dangerous than wooden ones. He says: "Observing that cannon shot, on passing through a ship's side, left a perforation that we easily plugged up, I tried an experiment with a hollow punch, and fired it from a rifle into a plank of wood, when I found it cut a hole like a wad-cutter."

It would appear reasonable that, by arming large projectiles for rifled cannon in the form of hollow punches, having steel lips, that they would bore their way through a six inch plate of iron, every shot cutting out a clean hole. These holes can be plugged more easily than those formed with cannon balls, because the latter are always shattered around the edge; still, it does not appear unreasonable that, with such punch projectiles sent splinting from cannon into the sides of such a war ship as the Warrior, that a hole might soon be made in her iron hull, sufficiently large for a whale to pass through.

Another war missile which Captain Norton has invented is a frictional hand-grenade. It consists of an explosive shell to be suspended over the wall of a fort by a cord, so that when a storming party makes an attack, the grenade can be exploded to scatter destruction around, by simply drawing the cord, which ignites a friction match communicating with the charge in the shell. With such grenades (any number may be used), a fort may be effectually defended against a strong storming party by a very few men.

Another destructive missile described by Capt. Norton consists of a conical shell bullet for rifles, and a few years since he forwarded us some samples of these explosive agents. They are cast with a chamber inside, which is charged with percussion powder, and each is furnished with a small pin situated at the point. When fired from a rifle, the charge explodes when the point strikes; and it will then set fire to any combustible material around it. With such rifle shells, Colonel Jacobs set fire to ammunition wagons at a thousand yards distance in India. He used short carbine rifles, about two feet in length, and bullets about one ounce in weight. Such missiles would be terribly destructive when used by skilled infantry or light cavalry.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHINA.

An Ancient Church in Pekin—Its Restoration Under the New Treaty.

[From the New York Tablet.]

The Church of the Immaculate Conception in the Chinese capital, over which the sign of salvation has again been raised, was built by Portuguese, the See of Pekin having been since its institution under the patronage of Portugal. The cross which surmounted it was taken down by the orders of the present Emperor, who has been signally for an act of desecration from which his predecessor was deterred by the fear of "the vengeance of the Christian's God." The Cathedral was dedicated to Mary Immaculate more than a century before the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin received its solemn definition. A description of this Cathedral is furnished in a letter from Mgr. Verrolles in the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, dated 11th November, 1848, at which period it seems, the cross still crowned the edifice.

"In going through this immense city I could not repress a feeling of sadness. Pekin, where our holy religion was formerly so prosperous, in the reign of the Emperor Kank-hi, had a bishop, four churches and a numerous and flourishing Christian population. Now, all have disappeared. I was thinking after this fashion, when, having barely entered the Tartar city, I saw the cross still standing, high over this infidel Babylon, on the summit of an edifice in ruins; it was the old Cathedral or Portuguese Church. Some years since when the church was closed and its dependencies, the Episcopal Palace and the Seminary destroyed, the Emperor wished to have it taken down, but he hesitated, fearing, it is said, the vengeance of the Christian's God. It is still standing, among so many subjects of grief; may the Divine goodness cause it to reign in all hearts and raise up from these stones, children of Abraham!

"The Church of the Immaculate Conception in Pekin is of medium size, capable of accommodating fifteen hundred persons; it is in the form of a Latin cross. Its architecture cannot be said to belong in any particular style, it has nothing of the Gothic about it, however. The porch is very tastefully ornamented with festoons and fillets *in relievo*, in the midst of which appears the sacred name of Jesus. In short, it is in the usual style of Portuguese churches. All the decorations are in plaster and are well executed. The cross over the pediment is sixty feet from the ground."

The *Te Deum*, is offered up in this ancient church on its late restoration after the treaty concluded between the representatives of the French and Chinese Emperors, was sung by Mgr. Joseph Mouly, Bishop of Fussulan *in partibus*, and Vicar-Apostolic of Northern Petchelee. This venerable prelate has been attached for the past twenty-five years to the Pekin mission, and belongs to the order of Lazarists, to whom the mission was confided after the extinction of the Jesuits in the last century.

THE PROGRESS OF OIL DISCOVERY.

Remarkable Productiveness of the Virginia Wells.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mr. Lewellen, the proprietor of the most productive of the oil wells lately bored near Elizabeth, Wirt County, Va., about twenty-eight miles back of Parkersburg.

A brief and incomplete notice of these remarkable springs has already appeared in our columns. The details which we have learned from Mr. Lewellen are, however, so much more full, that they will be read with especial interest just now, when general attention is being paid to these new found treasures.

The discovery of oil in Pennsylvania from the first, excited great hopes in the inhabitants of the hilly regions of Western Virginia that similar deposits might be found in their neighborhood. The volcanic nature of the rocky strata and the general configuration of country, led them to a careful survey of the ground and to various experiments. It was remembered that near Burning Springs Post Office—so called from the inflammable springs that exist in its vicinity—there was an ancient shaft that had been sunk several years since in the hope of discovering salt, but had been abandoned from the acrid gaseous qualities of the soil. A company was immediately organized, the boring resumed, and now from 30 to 40 barrels of oil are pumped from it daily. This well is leased by Carnes & Co., from the Pennsylvania oil section. Another well, sunk by the Messrs. Rathbone, yields from 100 to 300 bbls. a day.

The third well, that of Mr. Lewellen, throws out oil faster than it can be dipped up. In eleven hours of one day last week, 400 barrels were filled, and the work only stopped from lack of barrels in which to put it. This well was bored through the hard rock for a considerable depth, when the bore suddenly sank as if it had broken through a crust. It had evidently laid open a reservoir which thus far has proved inexhaustible. Besides those above described, there are two wells yielding daily over 100 barrels each. Others are to be sunk. They all lie in a piece of ground about one mile square. Leases for ground now command $1,000 premium and one third of the proceeds of the well, the owners positively refusing to sell the land on any terms. The oil is of greater purity than the average yield of the Pennsylvania springs. Its specific gravity is forty, that of Pennsylvania rarely exceeding thirty-five.

The oil brings from twenty to twenty-three cents per gallon at the wells, twenty-five cents at Parkersburg, and thirty cents in this city, in its crude state.

Our informant describes the excitement throughout Parkersburg and vicinity to be intense; new companies are daily forming, and the heretofore uninhabited valley is filling up with an enterprising population. The springs lie about eighteen miles from the Northwestern Virginia railroad, but are in close proximity to the Little Kanawha river, so that the oil can be readily shipped to market while the water is at its present high stage.

In this connection the following extract from the Portsmouth (O.) *Tribune*, which shows that the upper river counties of our own State are not behind Virginia, Pennsylvania, or Portage county, will be read with great interest:

The discovery of "Coal Oil" or Petroleum in this vicinity has been creating some excitement, which is decidedly on the increase. At first the announcement of these discoveries was considered as a joke, and a great many are disposed to so consider it yet. But with all the joking there is a good deal of earnestness about the business. Capitalists have been visiting and prospecting our vicinity; some of them are practical men, experienced in the coal oil business. Several companies have been organized with a view to engage in the search for coal oil. Lands supposed to contain oil have been leased in large quantities. One company is building an engine and other machinery for pumping oil from wells, now yielding sufficient to encourage the investment of capital.

Parties are out all over the country prospecting, and supplies of oil are brought in daily. A spring near Madison Furnace has been discovered to contain oil. The manager of the furnace writes to Mr. J. P. Terry that he skimmed off five or six gallons in a short time, as it floated upon the surface of the water.

Mr. Giles Gilbert, Jr., visited a piece of land on Stony Run, Niles township, just below town, a few days since, and found the real oil exuding from the fissures in the rocks, just below the surface of the ground where parties had been prospecting for coal. No coal was found, but shale was abundant. A specimen of this oil may be seen at Mr. Gilbert's store.

One thing is certain: This oil has been exuding from the rocky banks of our little streams and floating upon the water from time immemorial. It now remains to be seen whether boring into the earth will prove it to exist in such quantities as to make it profitable. By way of throwing some light upon this subject, we give below an extract from Prof. I. S. Newberry's report upon the "Rock Oils of Ohio," published in full in the Ohio Agricultural Report for 1859. After speaking at length upon the nature and origin of the oil he says:

A few words on the general geological structure of Ohio will, I think, make the relative position of the oil-bearing rocks understood by all.

The productive coal series occupies the southeastern third of the State. Immediately beneath this group of rocks lies the carboniferous conglomerate—a coarse sand-rock, containing quartz pebbles. This has a thickness of from 25 to 300 feet, becoming thicker northward, and comes to the surface in a margin of varying width all around the edge of the coal basin. Under the conglomerate, we find a series of clay-shales and fine grained sand-stone—the equivalents of the Chemung and Portage rocks of the New York geologists—the Waverly series of the Ohio reports—which form the upper members of the Devonian system. These are the oil rocks. They come to the surface in a narrow belt, extending from Portsmouth, on the Ohio, nearly northward to the vicinity of Lake Erie, on Huron River; thence stretching eastward parallel with the lake shore into Pennsylvania and western New York.

Thus it will be seen that in the opinion of geologists and scientific men, we are in the very heart and central basin of the oil region. While wells of great depth have to be sunk in Pennsylvania and Virginia to reach the oil, here the oil rocks crop out to the surface. That the Professor is correct is verified by the oil running out spontaneously with the water all along our little rivulets.

Banditti in Tennessee.

The Memphis *Argus* says that there is a gang of horse thieves, burglars and murderers in Tennessee, who, like the thieves in Gil Blas, live in a cave, from which they issue on their marauding excursions. Their den is situated four miles east of Thompson's Ferry, on the Redfoot Lake, Obion County. Their leader, Hoffman, who has just been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for horse stealing, has made a full confession. Among other crimes of the band, the mysterious murder of Miller, committed within the closed doors of the Union branch bank at Jackson, Tennessee, while he was cashier, stands prominent.

MILITARY.—The Boston Light Guard, of Saranac, have adopted resolutions pledging their services for the defense of the country, and vindication of the laws.—*Grand Haven Clarion.*

WESTERN MATTERS.

OUTRAGE.—The citizens of Potosi township, in this county, who started for Iowa to obtain provisions, &c., camped near Shawnee, Mo., for the night while on their way West. While they were busying themselves with the duties of the camp, a party of armed Missourians came upon them, demanded their business, and opened and searched trunks, boxes, satchels, &c., in possession of the campers, as though they had been felon trespassers. Missouri citizens are always kindly treated by our people, when coming here on proper and legitimate business, and this insolent treatment of our worthy, peaceable citizens was uncalled for.—*Mound City (Kansas) Report.*

—Herman Borso, a respectable citizen of Browning's Mills, near Fort Wayne, Ind., committed suicide by hanging himself on Tuesday last. A judgment had been obtained against him in Court, which he could not satisfy. Hence the rash deed.

MARINE.—For some time past we have noticed considerable activity prevailing among the ship-carpenters on board the barque America and schooner Hamlet, wintering in this harbor. On the former, after thoroughly lifting out and examining the heels of the lower masts they have been busy taking out the decks and bulwarks, and putting in new stanchions, deck-timbers and deck-plank; on the latter a new bow-sprit and other head-gear. By the opening of navigation, both vessels will be well refitted, and in excellent order for service. The schooner Pride is now frozen in, but prepared, with all her canvass and rigging, for a trip at the first indications of a thaw.—*Racine Journal.*

DEATH OF A WISCONSIN SHERIFF.—The La Crosse *Republican* says Sheriff Murray of Clark county, Wis., went on a hunting excursion one day last week with two friends. They separated with the understanding that they should meet at night at a certain "corner section post." Two of the three met at the place designated. Sheriff Murray was missing. After an anxious night the two friends explored the wilderness in pursuit of the Sheriff, and found the tracks of some one who had evidently wandered about as if bewildered and lost. At last they discovered the body of the Sheriff. He was dead. He had gathered boughs and made a bed near a large tree, which caught fire and fell upon him, crushing him to death while asleep.

A FLOOD ANTICIPATED.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Daily Journal* of the 29th ult. says:—From what we can learn of the depth of snow in the upper regions and through the Missouri valley, we can safely calculate upon having one of the highest spring rises ever known in the Missouri. In every direction, and on every tributary, the snow lies to the depth of from two to seven feet. When this melts and the immense streams of water force their way through its only outlet, the Missouri, we may look out to see much of the bottom lands overflowed and it will also try the strength of our breakwaters, which ought to be strengthened this winter, so as to be able to resist the coming flood.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Henry Newton, of Washington City, engaged on the survey of the Kaw Reserve, was accidentally shot and killed, a few days since, in attempting to take down a rifle hanging in one of the wagons of the party. Mr. Newton was a son of the principal Messenger in the General Post Office, at Washington, and was highly esteemed for his general worth and his amiability of character.—*Leavenworth Times.*

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODED.—We learn that a locomotive in charge of Alex. Moore, on the Illinois Central Railroad exploded its boiler on Thursday night, at Wetang station, some twelve miles below this place. The engineer was slightly injured. The engine was an old one, and supposed to have been leaky, which was doubtless the cause of the accident. A side-track was built around the track to prevent interruption to trains.—*Jonesboro Gazette.*

—Never have we seen more beautiful weather than that with which we have been favored for the last week. Clear, warm, sun-shiny days followed by nights of Italian loveliness make one forget that we are in the midst of cold, stern winter. So much for living in Egypt.—*Jonesboro Gazette.*

WARD'S LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.—The new steamer Antelope of eight hundred tons; the side-wheel steamer Planet of twelve hundred tons; City of Cleveland of seven hundred tons, and the Cleveland of six hundred tons, are published as to compose the "Detroit and Lake Superior Line," of which E. B. Ward will be agent. They are to leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Yesterday morning smoke was discovered coming from the lower front corner in the second story of the wooden two story building on Woodward avenue, adjoining the large three story wooden warehouse of S. P. Brady & Co., which extends to and fronts the dock. The flames spread with wonderful quickness, and were not arrested until they had effectually burned out the upper story and a portion of the second story of the other building, and done damage to other portions in a slighter degree.

The Brady warehouse was occupied by S. B. Brady & Co., for office, and storage of flour, etc., and had in it about four thousand bushels of oats, five hundred bushels of corn, a considerable quantity of beans and peas, pork, flour, several small lots of furniture, and divers and sundry other articles, the details of which we are not apprised of. The flour was rescued, and received slight damage only, from the water and snow. The grain was more or less damaged, or totally destroyed, the oats being the least injured. The pork was uninjured, and the contents of the office saved. All the smaller and miscellaneous articles stored in the third and second stories were destroyed or ruined by the fire or the water.—*Detroit Press, of the 2d.*

—William Brown, Second Assistant Foreman of Engine Company, No. 12, at Detroit, was kicked so severely that he died, while in an intoxicated state, on Thursday last, by a ruffian named Michael Cannon, who took advantage of Brown's helpless condition to gratify his revenge. The ruffian has not yet been taken.

—Owen Kiney, a well known citizen of Toledo, Ohio, was murdered at Maumee city, a few days since. Late in the evening of Wednesday last, he went into a low groggery to get a drink, and while there it was set on fire and burned, and the next morning the body of Mr. Kiney was discovered in the ruins. It was badly cut and bruised. The two men who kept the place have been arrested. Mr. K. had a large sum of money on his person.

ANOTHER METEOR.—Some of our citizens were witnesses on Wednesday evening, at about 10 o'clock, to a most beautiful phenomenon in the heavens. A meteor started from a point near the zenith, rapidly passing southerly and increasing in size and brilliancy as it progressed, till it reached within thirty or forty degrees of the horizon, when it suddenly seemed to burst in pieces with intense brilliancy. It then took a fresh start, continuing its course in the same direction some twenty degrees farther, gradually paling in lustre till it disappeared from sight. At the point where the meteor burst, it appeared nearly as large as a full moon, and those who saw it describe it as a most brilliant sight. What erratic wanderer could it be?—*Rockford Register.*

WHEN THE WORLD IS NOT ROUND.—A country schoolmaster one day announced to his pupils that the examination would soon take place.

"If you are examined in Geography," said he, "you will be surely asked of what shape the earth is; and if you should not remember, just look at me, and I will show you my snuff box to remind you that it is round."

Unfortunately the schoolmaster had two snuff-boxes—a round one, which he carried on Sunday, and a square one, which he carried during the week.

The fatal day having arrived, the class in Geography was duly called out, and the question asked—

"What is the shape of the earth?"

The first boy, appalled by the appearance of the examining committee, felt embarrassed, and glanced at the master, who at once pointed to his snuff-box.

"Sir," boldly answered the boy, "it is round on Sunday, and *square all the rest of the week.*"

WE ARE NOW SELLING DOLLAR QUALITY French Merinos AT FIFTY CENTS.
Two Dollar Velours at One Dollar.
Superb Valencias for Fifty Cents.
English Wove Valencias for One Shilling.
Heavy Ile Beges for Six Pence.
Ten Shilling Prints for Eight Cts.
WINTER DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At Incredible Prices and without regard to cost or value.
We have a few elegant Paris Silks that will be sold for half price. Silks at Three Shillings, worth Six. Rich High Lustred Silks for Fifty Cents. Silks of every description at INCREDIBLE PRICES.
Extraordinary Bargains in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
We have just received a choice lot of BALMORAL SKATING SKIRTS,
Entirely different from any to be had in this city, and a complete assortment of EXTRA QUALITY
Hoop Skirts,
Made to our order and much superior to any ever before offered in Chicago.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

SENSIBLE! These Hand Knit WORSTED GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE And the Holidays.
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GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!
Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 20 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buck-skin and Fur, sold lower than ever before.
N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilcox's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago on Tuesday, February 12, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience of the best hospitals ... he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic. Office hours till 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. and all hours of night, at his residence, 62 West Randolph street.

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J. DYHRENFURTH, Principal.
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Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, IN CANS.
SWEET CORN, TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES, OLIVES.
FISH, IN CANS.
FRESH SALMON, LOBSTER,
TURTLE SOUP, HERRING.

J. B. SHAY'S GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE,
Commencing Monday, January 28,
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His Mammoth Stock of DRY GOODS, AT PANIC PRICES,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.
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We are now removing our stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,
From the store occupied by us at 79 Lake Street, Up-Stairs,
To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms, NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET.
Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.
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To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment ... For sale by J. H. JOHNSON.
How to do it!—If you wish a ... use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best ... It removes all Dandruff, ... the Hair from falling out, restores and ... delightfully perfumed. Sold every ...
Kelley's Bourbon Bitters.—These Bitters possess all the nourishing and ... properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky ... For sale by Druggists and Grocers every-where.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. Medical Discovery cures Canker. Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth. Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes. Medical Discovery cures Scald Head. Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear. Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg. Medical Discovery cures Lepra. Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism. Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum. Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia. Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels. Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys. Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver. Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
... sick, and do not know what the matter ... have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's ... all Druggists.

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... YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
... HOOPS.—MESSRS. ...

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
5.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
5.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
5.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.40 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
5.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.00 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.40 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	5.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
8.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	5.30 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	8.30 a. m.	8.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
4.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.00 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
11.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	3.00 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.

A NEW POEM BY LANDOR.

THE GARDENER AND THE MOLE.

A FABLE. BY W. S. LANDOR.

[From the London Daily News.]

A gardener had watch'd a mole,
And caught it as it left its hole.
"Mischievous beast!" cried he, "to harm
The garden as thou dost the farm!
Here thou hast had thy wicked will
Upon my tulip and jonquil.
Behold them on this tumbled bed,
Dishonor'd, drooping, and half dead!"
The mole said meekly in reply:
"It was my star, it was not I.
To undermine is mole's commission,
We hold it justly from tradition,
And all the earth that lies near ours
Is given us by the Higher Powers.
We hear of conies and of hares,
But when commit we thefts like theirs?
We never touch the flowers that blow,
And only bulbs that lurk below.
'Tis true, where we have run, the ground
Is rais'd a trifle, not quite sound;
Yet after a few days of rain,
Level and firm it lies again.
Wise men like you will rather wait
For these than argue fate,
And quarrel with us moles because
We simply follow Nature's laws.
We raise the turf to keep us warm,
Surely in this ye see no harm;
Ye break it up to set thereon
A fortress, or perhaps a crown.
Ye in the cold be all the night
Under thin tents, at morn to fight.
Neither for horn'd nor fleecy cattle
Start we to mingle in the battle,
Or in their pastures shed their blood
To pamper idle churls with food.
Indeed we do eat worms—what then?
Do not those very worms eat men?
We never kill or wound a brother,
Men kill by thousands one another;
And, though ye swear ye wish for peace,
Your feuds and warfare never cease."
Such home-brought truths the gardener,
Though mild by nature, could not ear
And lest the mole might more have said,
He chopped its head off with a spade.

The Popularity of Byron.

In the course of Harriet Martineau's article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, on "Lady Byron," occur the following remarks about the early popularity of the author of "Childe Harold." The period was just before his marriage with Miss Milbanke.

"Byron was then the idol of much more than the literary world. His poetry was known by heart by multitudes of men and women who read very little else; and meets, at this day, elderly men, who live quite outside of the regions of Literature, who believe that there never could have been such a poet before, and would say, if they dared, that there will never be such another again. He appeared at the moment when society was restless, and miserable, and discontented with the fates and the universe, and all that it contained. The general sensibility had not long found any expression in poetry. Literature seemed something quite apart from experience and with which none but a particular class had any concern. At such a time, when Europe lay desolate under the ravage and incessant menace of the French empire—when England had an insane king, a profligate regent, an atrocious ministry and a corrupt parliament, when the war drained the kingdom of its youth and every class of its resources, when there was chronic discontent in the manufacturing districts and hunger among the rural population, with a perpetual extension of pauperism, swallowing up the working and even the middle classes—when everybody was full of anxiety, dread, or a reactionary recklessness—there suddenly appeared a new strain of poetry, which seemed to express every man's mood. Every man took up the song. Byron's musical woe resounded through the land. People who had not known exactly what was the matter with them now found that life was what Byron said it was, and that they were sick of it. I can well remember the enthusiasm—the better perhaps, from never having shared it. At first I was too young, and afterwards I found too much of moods and too little of matter to create any lasting attachment to his poetry. But the music of it rang in all ears, and the rush of its popularity could not be resisted by any but downright churlish persons. I remember how ladies, in morning calls, recited passages of Byron to each other—and how gentlemen, in water-parties, whispered his short poems to their next neighbor. If a man was seen walking with his head down and his lips moving, he was revolving Byron's last romance; and children who began to keep albums wrote, in double lines on the first page, some stanza which caught them by its sound, if they were not up to its sense. On some pane in every inn window there is a scrap of Byron; and in young ladies' portfolios there were portraits of the poet, recognizable, through all bad drawing and distortion, by the cast of the beautiful features and the Corsair style. Where a popularity like this sprang up, there must be sufficient reason for it to cause it to involve more or less all orders of minds; and the wisest and most experienced men, and the most thoroughly-trained scholars, fell into the general admiration, and keenly enjoyed so melodious an expression of a general state of feeling, without asking too pertinaciously for higher views and deeper meanings. Old Quakers were troubled at detecting hidden copies and secret studies of Byron among young men and maidens who were to be preserved from all stimulants to the passions; and they were yet more troubled, when, looking to see what the charm was which so wrought upon the youth of their sect, they found themselves carried away by it beyond all power to forget what they had read. The idolatry of the poet, which marked that time, was an inevitable consequence of the singular aptness of his utterance. His dress, manners and likings were adopted, so far as they could be ascertained, by hundreds of thousands of youths, who were at once sated with life and ambitious of fame, or at least of a reputation for fastidious discontent; young ladies declared that Byron was everything that was great and good; and even our best literature of criticism shows how respectful and admiring the hardest reviewers grew, after the poet had become the pet and the idol of all England."

P. T. Barnum Sold at Last.

A public joke at P. T. Barnum's expense is not an every day luxury. P. T. B. for many years having had the laugh on the other side. But at length the Prince of Showmen has been shown a trick that he did not know before, and the hero of the occasion has been, as is very usual on such occasions, a son of the Emerald Isle.

It seems that Barnum, a few days ago, was in a great hurry to be shaved, and entered his ordinary place of tonsorial resort under the Park Hotel; but all the operatives were engaged, and one other customer—a great brawny Irishman, just landed, and with a beard and head requiring very extensive attention—stood between the exhibitor of the "What-is-it?" and his turn as "next." "I am in a hurry, my good man!" said Phineas T., addressing Pat; "and if you give me your turn I will pay for what you want done here." "All right," responded the delighted Irishman; and the showman was soon shaved and on his way to keep his engagement, merely saying as he left the door to the proprietor of the saloon, "Do what this man wants," pointing to the exile of Erin, "and charge it to me." No sooner was he gone than Patrick took off his "trusty" and a thick cotton neck-tie, at the same time asking the barber, "Now tell me all you do?" "Why, sir," responded the tonsorial operative, "we shave, cut and curl hair, shampoo and bathe." "All right, then," said Pat; "do all them things to me. Sorry wan of me knows what they mane, but as he said he'd pay for them, just do them all, an' God bless yez!" The barber saw the joke and did as requested, putting the big Irishman through all the processes, and bringing him out so pleasantly altered that he scarcely knew himself. We leave our readers to imagine Barnum's face next morning, when the proprietor of the saloon handed him a bill—"For shaving Irishman 10 cents, cutting his hair 25 cents, curling it 25 cents, shampooing it 25 cents, and bathing Irishman 25 cents—tal for Irishman $1.10." Barnum at once acknowledged the corn—gave a receipt for the maize; but he is after the Irish exile, and swears if he catches him, that he will place him cheek-by-jowl between the "What is it?" and the Aztec children.—*N. Y. Times.*

How He Brought in His Game.—A miner at Pike's Peak took his gun and strayed a short distance from the camp and shot a cub, not observing at the time the old bear, who was near at hand, ready to avenge the death of her offspring. The hunter approached his game with an exultant air, glowing in his success, and anticipating the astonishment of his companions to see him march into their midst with an ample supply of tender bear's meat, when to his surprise, he saw a large bear bounding towards him, very much determined to demolish him at a single meal.

Our hero dropped his gun and started off like a frightened deer down hill. His companions saw him coming, tearing through the brush, and inquired the cause of his great haste, to which he replied, *"Get your guns ready for a shot; I am bringing her right into camp!"* The bear beat a retreat at the appearance of reinforcements, and our hero sank exhausted on the ground, in the midst of his startled fellows.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.—We are informed by Mr. Lomax, President of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, that he has received advices from their attorneys in New York, announcing that a very favorable contract has been made with European capitalists, which will insure the completion of this road from Grand Traverse Bay, in this State, to Fort Wayne, Indiana.—*Grand Haven Clarion.*

Matrimonial Adventures in Paris—The Miseries of French Romantic Life.

I think you will read the account of two matrimonial adventures which have just occurred here [illegible] them to the public. Ten years ago there was at the [illegible] one of those rare sights in Paris, a marriage for love. People here marry for a great many reasons—rarely for love, which passes in society as no reason at all. The bridegroom was a "splendid looking fellow," and he was agreeable, graceful, and possessed elegant manners. The bride was a beautiful girl, and as agreeable and graceful as her husband; but the malicious said she was haughty and reserved. Their fortunes were equal, and together formed a considerable sum of money. All went happily the first twelve months of marriage. In love matches the first twelve months are always easy. It is different in interested marriages, where the first year is the longest and the most painful and most dreary of life, for custom makes the yoke easier every day. In love matches the disappointment which succeeds the first glow of passion makes the chain a heavier burden daily. The dashing fellow proved to be fond of expense. He lavished money with an unreckoning hand. The income not only went, but a bit of the capital was chipped off when all the bills were paid. His wife continued to love him with unabated affection. She tenderly called his attention to the disastrous consequences of the inequality which existed between their expenditures and their income, and conjured him by their children (if it so pleased Heaven to endow them) to restore the proper equilibrium. He was vain, and revolted from the humiliating confession to the world that his income failed under his style of living. It is inconceivable to a sober head what phantoms haunt men, menacing them with contempt or promising them respect if they desert or if they persevere in a line of conduct the world, nay, even their nearest friends, do not know they are in or ever were in. Our neighbors pay much less attention to us than our self-love will let us believe, and my experience of the world (it is true it is confined) has convinced me that, provided one does not borrow money from his neighbor, or ask him to endorse paper, one may order his life just as he pleases, adopting either a bread and water diet or a regimen of truffles, game and vieux ceps. The vanity of the husband made him deaf to his wife's suggestions (she forbore, out of respect for her husband, giving them any other form); consequently, their absolute ruin became a mere question of time. Their ruin was accelerated by the connections the husband formed. The wife bore this neglect with the same outward composure with which she saw their estates waste away, but it wounded her to the heart, and drew many a secret tear from her. Hating his wife with that virulence of hatred which forbearance and kindness and affection not unfrequently raise in the undeserving object of it, he applied for a separation from bed and board with his wife. She made no resistance. The divorce was granted. It rescued her dowry from certain waste. As she made no effort to save it, thinking, as honorable women have always and will always think, that man and wife are one, and should have one destiny, one estate, one honor, she devoted her fortune to preserve her husband's name from sully. So wild was the course he ran, that he exhausted her estate. He did not know she had aided him, and melted the money lenders long after they had else proved relentless. After her estate went away, she became a governess in some foreign family and quitted France.

Her husband was absolutely ruined, and in the debtors' jail, ignorant and careless what had become of her, when an uncle in the provinces left him a considerable estate. This godsend melted his obdurate heart and he determined to lead a new life. The first thing he did was to seek his wife. He heard her history, which you know. He instantly wrote her, begging her pardon for the past, informing her of his inheritance, and asking permission to join her, and live as he should live by her side. You may imagine her reply! The day after it reached Paris a telegraphic dispatch was sent her, bidding her to hasten to Paris; her husband had been taken with the typhus fever, which has been and is so prevalent here, and daily became worse.

She came as fast as steam could bring her—swift as it was, yet too slow—when she entered the railway station here she was told he had departed this life, and she was denied even the melancholy satisfaction of embracing for a last time his fly, inanimate form. So many storms—such a glimpse of bright sunshine—succeeded by so thick a cloud, were more than the poor woman could bear. A languor invaded her body, and at the last took complete possession of her. She was buried last week. Now, side by side, they lie in the graveyard, who, ten brief years ago, stood side by side attired in bridal costume before the altar of the Madeleine Church—a fitful fever those ten years were! Grave, deny them not thy wonted peace!

A few days ago Baron de —— gave a dinner to half a dozen friends, to "warm" a house he has just built for himself. It was a bachelor dinner, his wife being in the country. When they were at dessert, a lady entered the room—his wife! There was a disagreeable moment or two for the guests, as surprises are always disagreeable, especially when they come in petticoats. She said: "Gentlemen, I am sorry to disturb you, but I have something to say to my husband, and I am not sorry to have your company." She thereupon went up to her husband, who was turning as many colors as a dying dolphin, and said to him: "Six weeks ago, in the heat of a discussion which I did not provoke, you were coward enough to slap me. As there were no witnesses present, my lawyer tells me I can bring no action. There are witnesses here now, sir, take that! (giving him a terrible slap) use your witnesses. I expect your lawyer at once." She then quitted the room majestically. The husband has summoned all his friends as witnesses, and brought suit for a divorce. GAMMA.

Curran was once engaged in a legal argument; behind him stood his colleague, a gentleman whose person was remarkably tall and slender, and who had originally intended to take orders. The judge observing that the case under discussion involved a question of ecclesiastical law, "Then," said Curran, "I can refer your lordship to a high authority behind me, who was once intended for the church, though in my opinion he was better fitted for the steeple."

A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship of war, some 15 to 20 feet, and fell plump on the first Lieutenant. "Wretch!" said the officer, after he had gathered himself up, "where did you come from?" "An' sure I came from the north of Ireland, your honor."

Forty-two young Persians, between the ages of fourteen and thirty, are now pursuing the regular course of studies in the various colleges of France. The Shah and many of the highest families in Persia are using their influence with great perseverance in inducing their wealthy countrymen to send their sons to be educated in France.

A cubic inch of gold is worth one hundred and forty-six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; and a cubic yard, six millions eight hundred and seventy-six dollars, which, welded in one mass, would be contained in a cube of twenty-three feet.

Harry Erskine, on one occasion, pleading in London before the House of Lords, had occasion to speak of certain curators, and pronounced the word as in Scotland, with the accent on the first syllable, curator. One of the English judges could not stand this, and cried out, "We are in the habit of saying curator in this country, Mr. Erskine, following the analogy of the Latin language, in which, as you are aware, the penultimate syllable is long." "I thank your lordship very much," was Erskine's reply. "We are weak enough in Scotland to think that in pronouncing the word curator, we follow the analogy of the English language. But I need hardly say that I bow with pleasure to the opinion of so learned a senator and so great an orator as your lordship."

"What's that?" asked Mrs. Partington, looking up the column of the Place Vendome, during her late visit to Paris. "The Pillar of Napoleon," was the answer. "Well, I never did," she exclaimed, "and that's his pillow! He was a great man to use that; but it's more like a bolster. And it is iron, I do believe. Ah, Isaac, see what it is to be great! How hard his head must have rested on that ironical pillow."

A schoolma'm in one of our district schools was examining a class in orthography. "Spell and define floweret," she said. "F-l-o-w-e-r-e-t, floweret, a little flower," went off a tow-head in a perfect streak. "Wavelet." "W-a-v-e-l-e-t, wavelet, a little wave," was the prompt return of number two. "Bullet." "B-u-l-l-e-t, bullet, a *little bull*," shouted urchin number three, who was innocence personified.

Educational.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.—Mechanical, Architectural and Topographical Drawing taught by Prof. G. W. THEO. KRAUSCH, Graduate of the Polytechnical Institute of Dresden, and of the Academy of Freyberg, Saxony. Office No. 12 Dearborn street, Room 14. Office hours 10 to 12 A. M.

Money and Exchange.

WANTED—Land Warrants. Apply to J. L. LEE, 62 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON. Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants No. 125 S. W. st.

WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT, JOHNSON & CO'S CERTIFICATES WANTED. Apply to DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., 24 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN on CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 63 Clark Street. Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short paper discounted. Cash advanced on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER. Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public. No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6 N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN. BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION, No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs. Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment. Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts. EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side. Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property. Credits given on New York and Boston.

Business Cards.

DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms, No. 102 Washington Street, Where they are prepared to attend to their professional calls in Medicine and Surgery at all hours of the day and night.

CHARLES B. WAITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 128 Clark Street, Chicago. Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. O. REYNOLDS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. T. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John W. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; E. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 122 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, 8 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. F. T. CARTER. E. R. STONE. Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Reicher's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers. Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 122 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark (entrance on Clark street). Post Office Box 3664.

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK Transportation Line. A. WARREN & CO., General Freighters to the Mines, STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street. A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for Hazard's Powder. [illegible]

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RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS. This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to grow, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 124 Lake street, Post Office box 4,125, Chicago, Illinois. Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

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OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! 40 CENTS PER CAN. We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents extra will be charged where bills are charged on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

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GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS. Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 151 Lake street.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Hubler, McGrath & Richards, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts due the firm are hereby authorized to be paid to Hubler & McGrath. HUBLER & McGRATH. J. C. RICHARDS. Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 28th, 1861.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—Having been engaged for the last twelve years in gathering seed, I would say to my customers through the West that I have had a carefully gathered supply of NEW SEED, WARRANTED FRESH. As the crop is light, those who want a supply should apply soon. Address, E. W. PITMAN. [illegible]

Insurance.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPY, HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $3,[illegible] FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860. [illegible] Total Liabilities - - - $40,704.38. T. K. BRACE, Jr., Secretary. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois, attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago. No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860. [illegible] Total Liabilities - - - $40,704.38. H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents. No. 1 Loomis Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago. Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies, and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed.

FIRE, MARINE, AND LIFE INSURANCE. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents for the MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York, HOME, " PHENIX, " WASHINGTON, " CITIZENS, " PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. CONWAY, of Boston, Mass. HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass. Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, On the 1st of January, 1861, made to the State of Illinois. The name of the Corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn. The Capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS:

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Real Estate unincumbered		
Money due the Company secured by Mortgage		
Cash in hand and in Bank		
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest	$44,000	
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest	25,000	
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest	25,000	
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest	25,000	
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest	50,000	
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest	10,000	
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent. semi-annual interest	5,000	
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent. quarterly	50,000	
United States Stock, 5 per cent. semi-annual interest	205,000	
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest	10,000	
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest	10,000	
New York State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest	25,000	
Missouri State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest	56,000	
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest	75,000	
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest	24,000	
Indiana State Stock, 2½ per cent. semi-annual interest	60,000	
[illegible]		

Bills Receivable. Miscellaneous Items.

NOTE.—As our investments are held for income, not for sale, we estimate at FAIR VALUES, and not at the present temporary panic values.

LIABILITIES. The Amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors... none. Losses adjusted and due... none. Losses adjusted and not due... Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting proofs, contested, or trustees. All other claims are small, for printing, &c. Agents instructed to take no risk exceeding twenty thousand dollars without special permission. The greatest amount insured in any one city, town, village, or block, varies, and depends upon the structure, material, and the means of arresting fires. E. G. RIPLEY, President. THOS. K. BRACE, Secretary. Hartford, Jan. 1st, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD CO., ss. Hartford, January 1st, 1861. Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, E. G. Ripley, President, and Thomas K. Brace, Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true. HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace. Twelve per cent. dividend for the year, and $60,000 added to surplus fund, quality of assets. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago.

ORIGINAL. Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 12th, 1861. WHEREAS, The Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 13th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 28, 1857; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed the instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing G. HUBBARD and CHARLES H. HUNT, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to accept service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that such service shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service. NOW, THEREFORE, In pursuance of the provisions of the above Act, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said G. HUBBARD and CHARLES H. HUNT, are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the 31st day of January, in the year 1862, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company. In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office at Springfield, the day and year above written. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HOME INSURANCE. The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY. Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois. CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill. President—BENJ. LOMBARD. Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS. Secretary—E. F. JOHNSON. Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. DIRECTORS: BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass. MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston. DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass. JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass. [illegible] VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Ill. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago. GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago. P. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago. JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers. FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago. THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago. P. G. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago. [illegible] SYLVIA HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Ann, Ill. JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Farmers Bank, Griggsville, Ill. CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill. OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Peoria, Ill. MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't. Farmers Bank, Griggsville, Ill.

FUR MANUFACTORY. C. M. SPEARS, JR., With J. & A. HERZOG, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c. 65 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. 65. Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS. Worsted Braids, Sleeves, Collars, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which we offer at CLOSE CASH PRICES. [illegible]

BERLIN WOOLS. Imported and for sale by [illegible]

HOYT & PEIRCE, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, 147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois. Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialities, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family. Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. Bininger's Celebrated Old Jamaica Rum. Bininger's Celebrated Old Cognac Brandy. Bininger's Celebrated Old Madeira Wine. Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Sherry Wine. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, from Bininger's Home-stead. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rare Rice Cordial. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old times Family Rye. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brandywine. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Banana Punch. Also, Bininger's Bourbon, Cognac and Gin, besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's. Also, for sale retail by all Druggists. HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 ... Lake Street ... 63. We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

5,000 boxes	TIN PLATE.
5,000 bdls	SHEET IRON.
200 "	RUSSIA IRON.
250 "	IMITATION RUSSIA.
30,000 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE.
250 casks	SHEET ZINC.
10 tons	PIG TIN.
15,000 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS.
50 casks	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
1,000 doz.	AXES.
1,200 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS.
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 39 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

HATS, CAPS, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c AT WHOLESALE. 1860. FALL TRADE. 1860. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 .... LAKE ST. CHICAGO .... 25. Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 30. CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots, together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metal Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860. H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago. Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c. Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street, Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear. They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Marseilles Vestings of all grades and styles. SATINETS of all grades and qualities. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings. AGENT FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE. We offer the following at the lowest market rates: 2,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes. 1,200 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28. 200 " Russia Sheet Iron. 200 " Imitation Sheet Iron. 100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths. 5,000 Lbs. Brazer's Copper. 5,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms. 1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 22. 3,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands. A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860. G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors Sabine, Cook & Co.) 16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18. Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN DRIED FRUITS, FISH, WOODEN WARE, &c., Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 ...... STATE STREET ...... 16 & 18.

No. 37 Lake Street. IRON BLOCK. No. 42 Wabash Av. REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG. Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in BURCH'S IRON BLOCK. Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions. Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &c. We shall continue our motto "LOW PRICES WIN." and invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices, 500 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch. 100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs S. C. Soda. 200 Boxes Saleratus. 25 Boxes Potash. 100 Boxes Concentrated Lye. WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 19 South Water St. SUGAR, &C. 50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Box Sugar. 100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Bbls Molasses. WM. LITTLE & CO., 19 South Water St.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, [illegible] Kinzie street.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Persons having taxes to pay can pay at No. 22 Court House. WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, Especially designed For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Peirce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public. Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, And hundreds of others. For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, No. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY. WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA. To Coopers! In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving and cheapest of any in use. DOANE & HURLBUT'S Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine, FOR TIGHT WORK. This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the staves from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 8,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $25 to $30 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also, DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads. DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves. DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMFERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Barrels. DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant. Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question. Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address P. O. Box 2712. W. H. DOANE, 183 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, AND HEAVY HARDWARE. Nos. 196 and 198 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO. HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn. MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS 32 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTIN & CO. 157 South Water st., Chicago. R. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers. Also, Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 174 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal. MUST BE USED WITH MUST BE USED WITH LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. SOLD BY SOLD BY Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ Agent at 190 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR, For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services. DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 25th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 86 Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, 79 ...... South Clark Street ...... 79, Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles. Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST, 85 ...... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ...... 85. Post Office Box 1829.

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, 102 ...... Washington Street, Chicago ...... 102. Just east of Clark Street. No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. P. O. Box 2041.

$150 REWARD. L. CORNELL & CO., At 133 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,) Are paying the above reward every week. $5 to each person who would indirectly purchase one of their Taggart and Farr Family or Manufacturing Sewing Machines for a Holiday Gift. Only $40 for a Machine. Hammer, Gauger, and all—fully licensed. Manufacturing Shuttle Machines, 13 by 10 inches under the arm fastening its own ends, at $40, for carriage trimming, tailoring, and all kinds of manufacturing.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 90 Washington Street, Chicago. The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantity, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be sent to parties wishing to order, on application. [illegible] DODGE, Treasurer.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and LaSalle Streets. A general Banking business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK OF CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. References—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. E. AIKEN. A. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN G. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK. CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. 44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT. Deposits received in Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodation granted to regular customers in good standing. Interest on balances can only be allowed in case where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT. Deposits from one dollar and upwards received and Certificates of Deposit issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description if the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All deposits are payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to collect by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT. We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious execution of any orders entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with the greatest possible dispatch. We collect in Europe, or remit to any point on the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York rates, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipsic, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, &c. Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch. Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. R. HILLS.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WURTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c.

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON FAST FREIGHT LINE, Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline, Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads. THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting property with dispatch between Chicago and all eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line. Rates at all times as low as by any other route. For shipping property by this line please mark—"Fast Freight Line via CRESTLINE." We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South. The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time. J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l Agent, Office 53 Dearborn street. J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent. DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West side. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities. CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS. Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, 73 - - Dearborn street, - - - 73. And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES, Both in the United States and Canada. An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, daily, at 6 o'clock A. M., for the above places. Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DISPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route. This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars. Rates at all times as low as by any other Line. Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight." Contracts given at the General Office, No. 53 Dearborn street, and at Chicago Station. JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo. H. H. PORTER, Act. Gen. Fr't Ag't. CHAS. M. GRAY, Con't Agent.

Real Estate.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, In Kane County, State of Illinois, CONTAINING 394 ACRES, Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Out-houses for Milk Room, Store Room, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River two miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State. TERMS—Fifty Dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 146 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois.

Groceries, &c.

A CARD.—The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has been appointed Agent by old and reliable Eastern Houses for the sale of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors, Which he will sell to the Trade on favorable terms, the latter in bond or otherwise. In addition to the above it is SOMETHING NEW for one person to have in his city upwards of $500,000 WORTH OF GOODS, Embracing Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, stationery, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Lumber, Builder's Hardware, Furs, Cigars and Groceries, as well as Genuine Wines and Liquors, which he has also for sale for a short time (on commission), and wants everybody to know that BARGAINS CAN NOW BE HAD FOR A LIMITED PERIOD. To Cash Purchasers, either Wholesale or Retail, he offers inducements new and unprecedented. On being favored with a call he will satisfy the most incredulous that this is no bogus announcement. All the goods are warranted first-class. J. F. BRIERLY, Office, No. 9 Dole's Building, P. O. Box 30. South end of Clark street Bridge.

35 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, in store, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

400 Bags RIO COFFEE for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

700 Hlf. Chests Y. H. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Hlf. Chests Choice OOLONG TEA, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Bbls. Prime NO. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bbls. Choice N. O. MOLASSES, now landing. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 Boxes NEW M. R. and LAYER RAISINS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS [illegible]

PURE SWEET CIDER in whole and half barrels [illegible] STEVENS & WEBBER.

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 5.30 A. M., except Sundays, and at 6.30 P. M., except Saturdays. FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCIN. AND DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern cities. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. R. P. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. [illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. DIRECT ROUTE To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave viz: Day Express—12.45 Noon. [illegible]

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and all other Eastern cities. [illegible] G. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. Winter Arrangement. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: [illegible] JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61. Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at the Company's Depot. [illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. St. John, Gen'l Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday): [illegible] JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, Receivers. H. B. MASON, Superintendent. C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860. Winter Arrangement. 1860. [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement. [illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

JAMES McDONNELL, Sole Agent for the sale of ALCOHOL, Manufactured by [illegible] PEORIA ALCOHOL WORKS, [illegible] & C. PAOLI & CO., Chicago, Ill. [illegible] PREMIUM PURE SPIRITS. [illegible]

Far-left columns (partial):

STANTON'S, No. 33 ... FAMILY GROCERIES UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY AND VARIETY. SOLE AGENT FOR Amelung's Celebrated Boneless HAMS, [illegible] FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, IN CANS. SWEET CORN, TOMATOES, GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS, MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, OLIVES. FISH, IN CANS. FRESH SALMON, LOBSTER, TURTLE SOUP, HERRING.

J. B. SHAY'S GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE, Commencing Monday, January 28th, FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY. His Mammoth Stock of DRY GOODS, AT PANIC PRICES, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK. Nos. 163 and 165 Lake Street, AND 80 LA SALLE STREET.

REMOVAL. We are now removing our stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C., From the store occupied by us at 79 Lake Street, Up-Stairs, To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms, NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET, Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall offer special inducements to Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers. BOWEN BROTHERS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WITH BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. F. MUNSON, Blank Book Manufacturer, 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WALL PAPERS. No. 61 ... Randolph Street ... No. 61. F. E. RIGBY.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, WOOLEN YARNS, SKATING CAPS, HOODS, HOODS, [illegible] CHENILLE HAIR NETS, AND HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS, MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY SUTTON & BURKITT, La Salle Street.

MALT! BARLEY MALT! A STOCK OF PRIME BARLEY MALT For Brewers' and Distillers' Use! CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ALSO, SUPERIOR YEAST MALT IN BARRELS. ADDRESS, J. G. MOREY, 12 South Water Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS. No. 122 Lake Street. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Blank Book Manufacturers —AND— BOOK BINDERS. No. 122 LAKE STREET. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, No. 122 ...... Lake Street ...... No. 122. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE. $[illegible],000 Saved in Herring's Safes. [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Sweet's [illegible] Bourbon Bitters.— [illegible] Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible]

Music Stores.

[illegible] MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO. [illegible] HIGGINS, (Successors to Higgins Brothers,) Randolph Street ...... No. 117. [illegible]

[illegible] BEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, [illegible] Clark Street, Chicago, [illegible] LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

[illegible] BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF BRASS INSTRUMENTS. [illegible] Clark Street, Chicago.

Plumbing.

SMITH & COMPANY, Manufacturers, [illegible] COPPERSMITHS, And Dealers in [illegible] WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, [illegible] BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. [illegible] Street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] McFARLANE'S Steam Fitting —AND— [illegible] ESTABLISHMENT. [illegible] Salle Street, Chicago, [illegible] PRACTICAL PLUMBER, [illegible] OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE: [illegible]

Scales.

[illegible] FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. [illegible] Agent, 188 South Water St., Chicago.

[illegible] HITCHCOCK, [illegible] Chicago.

[illegible] STAND. [illegible] DICKERSON & CO., Randolph, Chicago, Ill.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES. L. CORNELL & CO'S [illegible] and Manufacturing [illegible] SEWING MACHINES. [illegible] TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT. [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box 32, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Steam Dye Works.

[illegible] YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. [illegible]

[illegible] HOOPS.—MESSRS. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1861.

There was quite a panic in the money market to-day, caused by the rumors of an attack on Fort Sumter; and by the heavy decline which took place in the New York Stock market. At the opening the banks were buying Eastern exchange at 5 ℔ cent. premium and selling at 5½ ℔ cent.; but as soon as the noon dispatches were received rates rapidly advanced—closing very firm at 6@6½c ℔ cent. On the street there was a good demand in the afternoon at 6 ℔ cent.; but holders were asking 6½@7.

Currency is in fair supply, with a limited demand, and rates of discount are easy.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.—The following table shows the closing rates of F. G. Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago Bank Note List, No. 44 Clark street, for current exchange, etc.:

	Buying. Prem.	Selling. Prem.
Exchange on New York	5½	6
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	5½	
La. Ohio, Ky., and Indiana State	4½	
Mich. and Canada	4½	
New Jersey and Iowa Banks	4½	
Penn., Md., Mo. & Free Ind. Banks	Par	
Gold	5½	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying. Dis.
Discredited Illinois	20
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., & old Tenn.	5
South Carolina	5
Stock Banks of Tenn. and S. C.	5

ST. LOUIS—Feb. 2.—The Missouri *Democrat* of yesterday says:

The demand for exchange has, as we expected, eased up since the heavier payment day has passed. One dealer bought some $10,000 sight on New Orleans at 5@5 ℔ cent. prem. to-day, and some $20,000 yesterday at the same. Most of that sold on the East was at 5½ prem. to-day, and at 6½ ℔ cent. on New Orleans, though some parties sold at 5½ ℔ cent. above these rates. Some good bank checks on New Orleans were offered at 5 ℔ cent. this afternoon without being taken.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—The *Gazette* of Saturday says:

New York exchange, with an improved demand and moderate receipts, is working closer, and dealers were generally, to-day, unwilling to draw, except for customers, at the rate—¼ prem.—while private checks were sought after at ½ prem., and in some cases 40@45 were paid. There was a stronger feeling in Boston and Philadelphia, but no change in rates. Baltimore was heavy, New York sight having advanced to ⅛@¼ prem. We quote ⅛@¼ dis. buying, and par selling. New Orleans was quiet at quotations. Gold is weaker, and we now quote it ¼ prem. buying, and ⅜@½ prem. selling:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York sight	— ¼ prem	— ⅜ prem.
Boston	— ¼ prem	— ⅜ prem.
Philadelphia	— ¼ prem	— ⅜ prem.
Baltimore	⅛@¼ dis.	par.
New Orleans	— ¼ prem	⅜@½ prem.
American Gold	— ¼ prem	⅜@½ prem.

The market for uncurrent money is unchanged. The demand for Western is good at quotations.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Sd's, lbs.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	181	3792	643	2450	314	179
C. & R. I. R. R.	580	....	4200	....	....	400
I. C. R. R.	100	200	2100	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	190	1669	8371	....	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	1199	3780	....	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. RR.	100	350	19770	....	350	....
Total	3280	35284	35284	2450	664	579

	Talw lbs.	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat'e No.	High-w'ns brls.	Hids lbs.
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	197	....	56	50	5394
I. C. R. R.	....	127	....	54	158	4000
C. B. & Q. R. R.	350	278	60	48	....	17286
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	362	495	557	50	10299
C. A. & St. L. RR.	....	146	....	....	....	548
M. C. R. R.	....	34	240	17	....	85
Total	350	1155	795	732	358	37553

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, since Saturday, amounted to 1,950. Notwithstanding this light supply, the market for Dressed Hogs was heavy and depressed, and sales ranged from $6.00@6.30. Both packers and shippers were deterred from operating to any great extent because of the rumors of further difficulties at the South, as well as by the general dullness which pervades Eastern markets. Live Hogs were in limited supply and the market was quiet at $5.00@5.45 gross.

In provisions we have nothing to report, except 50 brls Mess Pork at $16.00, and 60 brls Lard at 9½c. The market generally is dull, and the previous firmness among holders has in a great measure disappeared. Southern buyers, in view of political difficulties are operating very sparingly; and Eastern orders are exceedingly light.

The Flour market remains heavy and stagnant, the demand being exceedingly light. About 1,100 barrels were sold to-day at $4.20@4.30 for fair to good spring extras, and $3.90 for fair superfine. Wheat was in but limited request, and the market was dull and ½@¾c lower, with sales of No. 1 at 80c in store, and No. 2 at 74@74½c. Corn was dull and the market declined ½@¾c, with limited transactions at 27½@27¾c for mixed in store—closing at the inside figure. Oats quiet at 17½c in store. Rye dull. Timothy Seed was in good demand and scarce, with light sales at $2.15@2.25. Clover Seed steady at $4.55@4.60. Highwines were dull and prices declined ½c—sales ranging from 13½@14c for country brands.

THE PRODUCE TRADE AT MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of yesterday says:

By reference to our commercial columns, this morning, it will be seen that there is over a million bushels of wheat in store in the warehouses of this city at the present time, adding the amount received yesterday. This is more than double the stock on hand at the beginning of February last year. The amount of flour on hand, is, however, about 20,000 barrels less than at the corresponding date in 1860. This is accounted for by the unusually large winter shipments this year. In January, last year, we shipped little or no flour; during the month just closed we have shipped 28,185 barrels. Notwithstanding that most of the Railroads leading to the city have been seriously blockaded with snow during the last two weeks, the receipts of flour and wheat for January are larger than in any previous year. The following compares the receipts of flour and wheat in January for four years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
Flour, brls	21,951	15,329	12,754	19,797
Wheat, bu	366,362	178,429	177,839	22,397

By looking back to our files, we find that No. 1 spring wheat is now twenty cents lower than on the first of February last year, and twenty-five cents lower than on the same date in 1859.

BUSINESS OF ROCKFORD, ILL., FOR 1860.—The *Register* publishes a full and complete statement of the business of Rockford, for 1860, from which we make the following synopsis:

SHIPMENTS.

	By G. & C. U. R. R.	By Rock & Kenosha R. R.
Flour, brls	15,592	46,465
Wheat, bu	234,500	184,485
Corn, bu	25,725	6,813
Oats, bu	7,600	6,576
Rye, bu	6,370	6,039
Barley, bu	7,240	3,478
Dressed Hogs, lbs	148,180	38,895
Live Hogs, no	640	
Cattle, no	453	
Hides, lbs	83,330	
Mill Stuffs, lbs	451,290	

RECEIPTS.

Lumber, feet	2,738,700	5,202,000
Shingles, no	1,512,000	1,096,000
Lath, no	533,000	396,000
Mdze, lbs	5,439,300	4,132,000
Coal, lbs	2,150,000	438,000
Iron, lbs	864,000	180,000

The following is a table showing the value of manufactures, as well as the number of operatives employed, in the various manufacturing establishments:

	Operatives.	Manufactures.
Reapers	110	$235,000
Machinery and castings	44	73,000
Flouring	49	475,000
Wagons, Plows, etc	47	35,000
Sash, Doors and Blinds	6	12,000
Furniture	16	13,000
Clothing	30	40,000
Boots and Shoes	42	40,000
Harness, etc	21	17,000
Tinware, etc	14	21,500
Products of Bakeries	19	18,000
Miscellaneous	44	63,500
Total	433	$413,500

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Flour is in good demand and prices are tending upward. About 2,000 brls sold to-day at $4.60@4.70 for superfine. Red wheat in good demand and firm at $1. White dull at $1.05@1.10. Shelled Corn declined 2c; car steady at 28@30c. Oats in moderate demand at 27c.

The British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Jan. 14.]

The continuance of severe frost throughout the past week has almost limited agricultural labors to the thrashing of corn. The late thaw has left much of the wheat exposed, which was previously protected by snow, and therefore liable to injury. On the other hand, slugs and vermin, which were very prevalent, will be nearly destroyed, and the frost better prepare the land for seeding than the plow. But in many parts of the country, as in Norfolk, the snow still lies thick, and no harm in such localities will be taken. We have heard with concern that in Northumberland there are yet corn sheaves in the fields; and that some farmers there have actually sold their stocks consisting of six sheaves at half-a-crown per stook for feeding game. An early and prosperous spring was never more wanted, and without it there cannot be a good wheat crop this year, as little more than half is yet sown. In consequence of the frost more wheat has been thrashed in the country, and markets have lost somewhat of their tone, while larger deliveries must be expected should the sharp weather last. All foreign advices have either been firm or show rather increased rates. France, Belgium and Holland were calm. The German and Baltic markets rather higher, as well as Odessa, which has been influenced not only by the more favorable accounts from this country as to prices, but by the demand for the Adriatic and Mediterranean. America is fast recovering from the late depression in Wheat, neither monetary pressure nor political agitation being able to keep down the rates. In the annexed table there is a general increase in the London imports for the last quarter, Barley alone excepted. The increase in Wheat and Flour was equal to 342,425 qrs. Wheat.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER 1860, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING QUARTER 1859.

Imports.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat	282,186 qrs.	
Barley		62,624
Oats	71,154	
Beans	6,979	
Peas	3,171	
[illegible]		21,869
Flour	179,213 brls.	

Exports.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat	1,911 qrs.	
Barley	39	
Oats	2,469	
Beans		39
Peas		19
Flour	768 cwts.	

The arrivals off the coast since the 2d inst. were [illegible] cargoes, of which six were wheat and four [illegible]. The business [illegible] was as follows: [illegible]

The [illegible] were [illegible] qrs of [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] in wheat and [illegible] of which [illegible]

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday says:

There are only rumors all the time for provisions, but they will not be filled until the facilities for shipment are better. There only remains some 4,000@5,000 brls of city prime pork here, most of which is in the hands of one house. Nor can country pork reach here in any quantity until a rise in the rivers. One packer has all his lard yet, except 100 casks, but most of the other rendering has been disposed of and shipped. City mess is firm at $18. Lard 10@10½c in tcs. Bacon shoulders, packed, 7½@8c. Rib sides 9½@10c. Clear do 11c. Plain hams 10½.

Messrs. Crane & Sanford, of St. Louis, in their weekly circular write as follows:—

Holders are firm and not pressing on the market. A very small portion of the stock "up river" has been sold or disposed of. Buyers exhibit no speculative feeling, and holders have faith in the future. A steady southern order trade is fast consuming the stock of city packing, and city packers are firm in their prices, believing their stock will be exhausted, as it was last season, before the rivers are open and let in the stock from above. Barrel Pork—Choice city mess sells freely at $18; $17 is offered for mess delivered here on the opening of navigation; there are sellers at $17.50; all the city packers but one have sold. He holds 3,000 brls mess. Lard—Prime city is held at 10½c. Sales comprise 200 tcs. Prime city at 10¼c; 35 tcs. Prime country at 10c; 68 tcs. of Head and Gut at 9c and 9½c. Dry Salted Meats—We hear of no transactions of importance this week. Last week 30,000 City Shoulders, sold at 6¼c., and 1,000,000 lbs. City Long Clear Middles at 8¼c, both loose. City meat packed we quote as follows: Should'rs at 6½c.; R. Sides at 8½c and 9c; Clear R. Sides at 9¼c; Clear do. at 10c; Hams 8½c. Sellers offer to deliver at points above, below rapids, on opening of navigation, at 6½c and 8½c for Sh'ld'rs, Sides and Hams, but there are no buyers. Grease—No transactions of importance. Small lots sell at 8c for White; 6½ and 6¾c for Yellow. Sallow—Small sales at 8c to 8½c. Beef—Dull. Small sales country mess at $6.75 to $7.00; city do. at 8.50 to 8.00. Hogs—Nothing doing except in small scattering lots. Nearly all the packers have closed. 77,095 killed to date against 70,836 last year and 53,207 the previous year. The average weight this season is 206¾ against 183⅞ lbs. last season. A gain of 22⅞ lbs. per hog, or 12½ per cent.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:—Provisions, which received a damper yesterday from the South, had a more dragging trade that other articles of produce, the advices to-day being calculated to further depress rather than strengthen matters. In the way of sales we have but little to report. Holders keep their stocks back, preferring not to press sales, or even anxious to press under present circumstances; but at the same time, offerings are in excess of the demand. Mess Pork was to be had at $17 for city, and $16.75 for country. For bulk meat the asking prices were 6½@8¾c for shoulders and sides, with small sales of country at 6¼@8½c. Lots were offered in the interior, freights being the same as from Cincinnati, at 6¼@8½c packed. Bacon dull at 7½, 9½@10½c for shoulders, rib and clear sides. Bulk hams 8c packed. Sugar cured do 11c packed. Rump pork $11.50@12.50; sales of prime at $12.50. Lard quiet, but steady, with sales of 200 tierces at 9½c. Head lard 8½@9cc; gut 8½c.

DRESSED HOGS AT ALBANY—Feb. 1.—The receipts since our last sum up 585 head, an equal proportion of State and Western. The market rules weak and quiet. While some holders are asking $7.25 for the best, there are sellers of good lots at $7.00. Up to the close no sales of moment transpired, and there were but few buyers in the market.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS AT DETROIT.—The *Advertiser* of Saturday says:—Dressed Hogs are dull and rapidly declining, the demand for them now being very limited. A lot of very choice sold last evening at $6.20, but it is doubtful whether they would have brought as much to-day. A lot, going over 200 lbs, was offering this afternoon at $5.75. Light porkers would scarcely bring $5.50. Mess pork is held at $15 for country and $16.50@17.00 for city packed. There is but a limited inquiry. Hams are quoted at 8@9c, best sugar cured at 10c; shoulders, 7@8c; lard, 10@11c. Butter is dull at 8@13c.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

ST. LOUIS—Feb. 2.—Flour—Market quiet. Holders asking $4.65@4.75 for city super, and refusing offers of $4.50. Wheat—No buyers and small offerings; holders, under the very limited receipts, keep up their prices, which are 90@95c for good to prime club, and $1.10@1.20 for same qualities of fall; extra choice would sell something higher. Corn—The market was weaker, chiefly on account of the lack of shipping facilities, but a fair business was done; sales comprised 600 bags mixed, in lots, at 37@38c; 300 bags do at 39c; 468 do 40c, on board; 3,500 bags in lots, yellow, white mixed and white, 40@41c, all in new gunnies. Oats—Market inactive; buyers offering 29@30c for strictly prime in a retail way, and holders asking a trifle higher; we heard of no sales. Barley—Sales of 188 bags poor spring at 40c, bags included. Rye—sales of 136 bags at 55c, bags returned. Whisky—Inactive and unchanged in price; sales in lots of 235 brls at 15c. Hay—Sale of 50 brls good timothy at 75c per 100 lbs. Hides—No change; flint 14½@15c; dry salt 11c; green and green salted 4@5c.

SEEDS AT CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—The receipts of Clover seed continue liberal, and the offerings being in excess of the demand, prices declined to $4.50 for prime, but closed with a moderate demand at this price. Sales of 225 bushels at $4.50. Whisky 14@14¼c.

SEEDS AT PHILADELPHIA, Feb.—The demand for Clover seed has fallen off. Sales of 300 bu are reported at $5@5.25 ℔ bushel, the latter for strictly prime. Buyers now only offer our lowest figures, and the market closed dull. No change in Timothy or Flaxseed, and the sales limited.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—Feb. 1.—The flour market continues dull; there is very little export demand, and holders are free sellers at $5.25@5.37½ for standard and good straight superfine, but the sales are mostly in a small way to supply the trade at from those rates for superfine up to $5.50@5.75 for extras, and $6@6.50 per brl for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye flour is also dull, and selling in a small way at $3.75@3.87½ per brl.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—The *Advertiser* thus reviews the general markets:—In the produce market there is a better inquiry for the higher grades of flour than for fancy and superfine, which are dull. There have been sales of several hundred barrels superior at $5.25, and $5.50 is frequently asked. Ordinary extras command $4.50@4.75. There is less Wheat offering on the street than of late; prices remain unchanged however, ranging from 90c for No. 1 red to $1.00 for the best white. Corn is quite active selling from store at 39c. Oats are active, and in good demand at 20c in the street. Rye is worth 40@44c, and barley $1.00 as for some time past. Corn meal, 80@85c. Millstuffs, $9, $11, and $14. Potatoes, 35@38c. Apples, 40@50c. Dried apples, 7c. Clover seed active, at $4.25@4.30. Timothy, $2.00@2.50 per bushel. Cranberries, $1.75@2.00 per bu. Beans, 60@80c.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—A quiet market for wheat at $1.35 for red winter state, and $1.32@1.34 for white Michigan and Canadian. Corn dull and the market is heavy, with sales of new round yellow at 56c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1861.

FLOUR—Received, 2,880 brls. Market dull and 5c lower. Sales were:—700 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" Spring extra at $4.30 del; 170 brls "Smith Mills" do on p. t.; 100 brls good Spring extra at $4.30 del; 125 brls fair do at $4.20 del; 100 brls "Clifton" on p. t.; 200 brls "Winnebago" Super at $3.90 del.

WHEAT—Received, 9,689 bu. Market dull and ½c lower. Sales were as follows:—5,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 80c in store; 12,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 74½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 74c in store.

CORN—Rec'd, 35,284 bu. Dull and ½@¾c lower. Sales were:—5,000 bu Mixed at 27¾c in store; 6,000 bu do at 27½c in store; 1,000 bu Yellow in bags at 30c on track; 700 bu do at 30½c on track; 300 bu do at 31c on track.

OATS—Received, 2,600 bu. Market quiet. Sales were as follows:—1,000 bu No. 1 at 17½c in store.

RYE—Received, 664 bu. Market dull. Sales were:—140 bags No. 1 at 45c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 579 bu. 1,300 bu fair by sample in bags at 40c on track.

SEEDS—Received, 2,450 lbs. Timothy scarce and in active demand. Sales were:—35 bags good at $2.25; 8 bags dirty at $2.15. Clover Seed steady, with a fair demand. Sales were:—8 bags at $4.55; 10 bags at $4.60.

HIGHWINES—Received, 358 brls. Steady. 75 brls country at 14c; 96 brls do at 13¾c.

ALCOHOL—31@33c ℔ gal.

MESS PORK—Dull. Sales, 50 brls city at $16.

LARD—Heavy. Sales 60 brls city rendered at 9½c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 9@9½c. for city, and 8½@9c for country.

HIDES—Received, 37,553 lbs. Market active and firm. Green Country, 5½@6c; Green Salted, 6½@6¾c; Dry Salted, 10@11c; Dry Flint, 12@13c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.80@2 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 7@7½c ℔ lb.

EGGS—Fresh in good demand at 15c. No demand for Limed Eggs.

POTATOES—Dull at 15@25c, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—30 brls N. Y. Dried Apples at 4c.

BUTTER—2 tons good firkin at 10½c; Dairy, 11@13c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,155. Market dull and heavy. Sales were:

42 Hogs averaging	275 lbs, at		$6.25
64 "	280 "		6.25
24 "	300 "		6.27½
83 "	at $6@6.50, dividing on 200 lbs.		
450 "	at 6@6.25		200 lbs.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Sherman's Sale and Shipping Yards—Mich. C. R. R.—Markets reported by WALTER SHERMAN, *expressly for the* TRIBUNE, *week ending Monday, Feb. 4, 1861:*

Stock received for week	1083 Cattle
" " "	290 Sheep
" " "	1068 Hogs
Total	2441

SHIPPED VIA M. C. R. R.

Fitch & Co	115 Cattle.
J. Blass	22 "
Alexander Fitch	96 "
N. Morris	31 "
J. Colt & Bro	67 "
Rubel & Bros	112 "
Norman Felt	67 "
H. Livingston	38 "
Total	558
Hurd & Tabor	638 Hogs.
Norman Felt	64 "
Total	702 "

No. 1 shipping cattle are in demand, but at reduced prices from last week, owing to the average of the New York market being about ¼ or ⅜c less than the week previous. However, good cattle are in fair demand, and meet with ready sale, while thin, poor, inferior, coarse cattle are a drug on the market. Hogs and sheep all sold at prices as quoted below.

Below we give a few of the sales, average weights, &c.:

16	Cattle averaging	1170 lbs at	$2.70
13	"	1320	3.25
28	"	1350	2.70
6	"	1240	3.00
25	"	1500	3.50
7	"	1400	3.60
15	"	1160	2.70
12	"	1400	3.25
8	"	1050	2.62½
7	"	1180	2.62½
9	"	1280	2.85
10	"	1170	2.75
11	"	1035	3.12½
13	"	980	2.55
21	"	1260	2.95
30	Hogs	245	5.12½
56	"	248	5.25
26	"	224	5.10
67	"	185	5.00
25	"	253	5.25
149	Sheep	117	3.75

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—FLOUR—Somewhat irregular. Extra state rules firm, with an active demand, while pretty much all other kinds are dull with a tendency to favor purchaser. Sales 16,200 brls at $5.15@5.25 for super state; $5.30@5.40 for extra state—chiefly $5.35; $5.15@5.25 for super western; $5.35@5.55 for common to medium extra western; $5.60@5.75 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.80@7 for trade brands do. Market closing rather quiet. Included in sales were 12,000 brls extra state nearly all at $5.35; Canada flour dull. Prices have undergone no important change; sales 400 brls at $5.30@7.25 for common to choice extra. Rye flour selling slowly at $3.40@4.30 for common to choice super. Corn meal steady—sales 200 brls at $2.95@3.10 for Jersey; $3.55 from store for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Shade lower and in fair demand. Sales 650 brls at 18½@19c.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in favor of purchasers with moderate business for export; sales 8,600 bu choice amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1.27@1.28, delivered; 1,660 bu mixed Canada at $1.32; 14,600 bu winter red western at $1.30@1.34, delivered at the latter price; 4,300 bu white western at $1.40@1.43; 6,000 bu white Canada at $1.50; 500 bu handsome white Canada at $1.55. Rye heavy and lower; sales 1,660 bu at 69@70c. Barley dull at 68@80c as in quality. Corn heavy and a shade easier; sales 86,000 bu at 67@68c for old mixed western in store and delivered, 66c for unsound old dairy steel, 66c for new mixed western at railroad depot, 66@69c for new yellow southern and 70@71c for white southern. Oats dull and lower; sales at 35@36c for western and Canada and 35½@36½c for state.

HOPS—The demand continues moderate and market steady; sales at 25@30c for new.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Dull and heavy; sales 700 brls at $17.75 for mess, $17.37½ for uninspected, $17.12 for thin mess, $13.00 for prime. Beef quiet; sales 150 brls at $4.75@5.00 for country prime, $5.75@6.25 for do. mess, $8@10.50 for repacked mess, $10@11.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet and firm at 12@15c for state and western. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales 6½@6¾c for shoulders, 8½@9c for hams. Smoked meats firm; sales 3 tcs at 90 for shoulders, 10½c for sides. Hogs dull at 7¼@7½c for dressed, 6@6¼c for live weights. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard heavy and lower; sales 300 brls at 9½@10½c for No. 1 prime western. Butter continues dull and selling in small lots at 10@14c for Ohio, 14@19c for state. Cheese quiet and unchanged; sales at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee remains steady with moderate business doing; sales 780 brls Rio at 11@12; 300 mats Java at 16¼. Sugar—Raw continues dull with only very moderate business doing; sales 460 hhds at 5@6¾—the latter price for refined. Molasses unchanged; sales 110 brls New Orleans at 35@37.

STOCKS—Higher and closed buoyant, but not very active. Chi and R I 53¼; B and Q 66; M S guaranteed 28; N Y C 76⅜; Reading 38¾; I C scrip 66¾; lar 14; C P 29; Gal & Chi 66⅞; M S 13; Huds 40½; M C 50¼; Mo 39; Har fd 55; Tenn 6s 67⅞; M C 8s 1st 97; U S 5s 91; Coupons 88; treasury 12s 101½.

BANK STATEMENT.—Decrease. Loans $3,027,229. Increase specie $2,085,500. Increase circulation $1,700,78. Increase deposits $493,697.

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5 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power		$1,250
8 "	575	25 "		1,500
10 "	725	30 "		1,675
12 "	900	35 "		2,000
15 "	1,100	40 "		2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

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For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

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Female Weakness and Irregularities.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general Derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pains in the Back, Side and between the Shoulders, Predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table-spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, and literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they would find an agreeable, pleasant and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreaded period with perfect ease and safety. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, THIS CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. MOTHERS, TRY IT! And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it is too late, but also of your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

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BRITISH CONSULATE,

18 La Salle street, Chicago, January 25, 1861.

The relatives of an Englishman named Sampson who was for some years in the employ of Messrs. [illegible] of Melbourne, Australia, are requested to communicate with me.

J. EDWARD WILKINS. Country papers are requested to notice this. ja31x1w

HOWARD'S SUPREME COURT REPORTS.—23 vols. for sale very low to close it out. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TRAITORS.

FORT SUMTER REPORTED REINFORCED.

RUMORED ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE HOME SQUADRON.

DEFECTION AMONG THE OFFICERS.

Defection in the Florida Grand Army.

REPORTED FIGHTING IN PENSACOLA.

THE REVENUE CUTTER LEWIS CASS SURRENDERED TO THE ALABAMIANS.

The New Orleans Mint and Custom House Seized.

The Union Conference.

The Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans Refuses to give up the Public Money.

MORE TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the Store Ship Supply at New York from Pensacola.

The Southern Congress Adjourns over until after the Washington Conference.

IMPORTANT RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS BY SECRETARY THOMPSON.

Grand Union Victory in Virginia.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

SENATE.—Mr. CRITTENDEN presented several memorials from citizens of various States in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution of inquiry asking the President to communicate to the Senate whether any arsenals, forts, arms or munitions of war belonging to the United States have been seized by any persons in the State of Louisiana, and especially whether the Mint of the United States at New Orleans has been taken possession of unlawfully by any persons, and if any money of the United States, and how much, unlawfully appropriated by any persons, and by whom. Laid over.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition of the citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against any change in the Constitution.

Mr. BIGLER presented a petition in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. FOSTER presented a memorial from the citizens of Connecticut, asking for the passage of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented a petition in favor of restoring peace to the country, and preserving the land of our fathers.

Mr. SLIDELL sent to be read by the Clerk the ordinance of secession passed by Louisiana. Mr. Slidell said the document just read places on official record that Louisiana ceased to be a component part of the United States, and terminates the connection of himself and colleague with this body. The occasion calls for some words to parting with those we leave, some of whom we hope to meet again in the noble task of constructing a new Confederation. The new confederacy would not attempt to improve the Constitution of the United States. It would recognize the obligations of all existing treaties, those respecting the African slave trade included. It will be willing to assume a just proportion of the public debt and account for all the property of the United States which they were compelled to take for self defence. They would recognize the right of the inhabitants of the Valley of the Mississippi to the free navigation of the Mississippi, without tax or toll of any kind. They hoped for peace, but the decision of this question depends on the free States. He had no doubt, if the issue was fairly presented to the people of the States, they might have a peaceful separation, with a probability of a complete or partial reconstruction; but with present representation in either branch of Congress he could indulge in no such hope, and they must be prepared to resist coercion under any pretext. The North might, if it chose, consider them bound to the Union, and deny the right, he would not say of secession, but revolution or rebellion, if it chose to call it so. It might ignore the Declaration of Independence and attempt to reduce the South to subjugation. It might declare a blockade, but the South would meet them and permit no introduction of commerce or manufactures from the North and would meet them on the sea under the old flag, for they did not intend to give up the flag. It belonged to the South as much as to the North. They could get vessels from the same places that now carry on the slave trade—New York and New England. He referred to a blockade of the ports, and thought if foreign nations were not admitted, the South would not commence the fight. He denied the charge that the movement was but the consummation of a long contemplated plot, and claimed that it was the calm and deliberate action of the people. He referred to the many kindnesses received in the Senate Chamber, and bade the Senate farewell.

Mr. BENJAMIN argued against the assertion that Louisiana could not go out of the Union because she was bought as the property of the United States. Louisiana was acquired under a treaty which guaranteed to the citizens of the territory protection to property. He claimed that she had special reasons for going out, because the treaty stipulations under which she was acquired were broken entirely by the Government. He claimed that the charge of rebellion made against the South was an admission of oppression, for never in the history of the world did millions rise in rebellion against honor and justice, and when the people with common consent revolt it must be criminal against whom the revolt is aimed. The people in the South glory in such treason as glowed in the soul of Hampden, burst from the lips of Henry, and shed a halo around the name of Washington. He concluded with a tribute to the friends of the South in the Northern States, and bade the Senate farewell. [Applause in the gallery.]

The President's Message then came up.

Mr. CLINGMAN commended its tone. He would do most anything to save the country; would vote for the Crittenden proposition and others, to accomplish peace and safety, but a movement for peace must come from the Republican side of the House. He argued against coercion, and disclaimed any knowledge of an intention to make war on the capital; but war might as likely come here as elsewhere. The passage of the Pacific Railroad bill attempting to make three routes, and a Tariff bill directly against the interests of the South; the Homestead bill, giving away the public lands, drive many sensible men South into separation. The Republican Senators carry with them peace or war. Which will they give the country? If war, the South will meet them, and rather than submit would go down like Samson, taking the edifice and the leaders of the Philistines with them.

Mr. HALE protested against the assertion that the North was making war. On the contrary their position was such as would subject them to the charges of cowardice. The Senator said there was force North favorable to his section. If war is to come, the first thing we shall do will be to take care of Northern traitors.

Mr. LANE wanted to know who he called traitors?

Mr. HALE—Exactly those men who fight against their own State.

Mr. LANE—They are fighting for their constitution and rights, as States. I'll allow no man to call them traitors.

Mr. HALE—Wanted to define no man's positions, but repeated, if forced into war, the North would first take care of treason at home.

The message was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill providing for the government of Idaho came up and Green's amendment changing the boundary was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the name was altered to Colorado. The bill passed.

Mr. PEARCE, from the committee on Finance, reported a Loan bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. BIGLER offered a resolution to admit Commissioners of States to the floor of the Senate. Laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. McCLERNAND asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth the reports relative to the seizure of the Mint and money at New Orleans, and the refusal to pay drafts drawn by the United States on their own money, and concluding with a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the House, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, all the facts on the subject, and what steps, if any, have been taken to restore the Government's possession of the property and treasure.

Mr. BURNETT would vote for the resolution with cheerfulness, but objected to the preamble.

Mr. McCLERNAND said that he had therein only recited what was reported. He affirmed nothing.

Mr. CRAIG of North Carolina objected to the reception of the resolution, and expressed his surprise that any one should make such allegations on newspaper reports.

Mr. McCLERNAND expressed his surprise that any one should object to a mere resolution of inquiry. It made no allegation.

Mr. BRANCH asked leave to introduce a resolution allowing the Commissioners from the States admission to the floor of the House.

Mr. KUNKEL proposed to amend that the use of the House or other suitable apartment be tendered them for their meeting.

Mr. LOVEJOY and others objected.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE gave notice that he would at an early day call up the bill reported by him from the Committee of Five, for the further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

A motion for a night session this week was objected to.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from Indiana for the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise. He said he could not vote for it.

Mr. BRIGGS presented a memorial of 73 citizens of Orange county, N. Y., in favor of the Border State Compromise.

The House went into Committee on the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. MORSE advocated the Chiriqui Appropriation Amendment.

Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania opposed it.

The Chiriqui Amendment was rejected.

The amendment to appropriate $136,000 for Wendell's establishment for a Public Printing Office, was debated and adopted. The Committee rose.

The House resolved to have night sessions for debate the remainder of the week. Adjourned.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Joint resolution just passed both Houses appointing a Committee to examine the votes for President and Vice President. Senate Committee are Trumbull, Foot and Latham.

The city is in great excitement over news from Virginia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—It is reported from Washington that the Virginia Commissioners to the Border State Convention will offer, the first thing to-morrow, a resolution deprecating force towards the seceding States. If this is voted down, all the Southern States will secede.

The *Times*'s Washington correspondent intimates that Fort Sumter has been reinforced by the steamer Brooklyn, which landed upwards of 800 troops at the Fort by means of row-boats with muffled oars.

The rumor is current that Sumter has been attacked. No dispatches have been received from Col. Anderson at the Department for three days.

We have late and important news from the Home Squadron. On the 19th January the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet received orders from Washington to send immediately to Florida the U. S. steam frigate Powhatan and the sailing corvette St. Louis. An official survey and general quarters, superintended by flag officer Prendergast, was then held on the Cumberland corvette, the Sabine frigate, and St. Louis. A sham boat battle was soon after improvised off Sacrificio, when the usual routine of action was gone through with. A critical examination of the condition of the Squadron demonstrated the fact that every ship was short of provisions and that it would be madness to send them probably on a hostile mission in such a state.

The impression prevailed extensively that the vessels would go to Havana for provisions, and there obey the instructions of Mr. Toucey. Serious disaffection existed among some of the officers of the Powhatan. When her destination became known to them, the 3d Lieutenant, Purser, and 1st Lieutenant immediately tendered their resignations. The Captain, who, while conditionally accepting them, refused to allow their return to the steamer. The most intense excitement existed in the Squadron, and it was found necessary to issue an order prohibiting all officers, sailors and marines from conveying political news or naval movements in their letters, as they would be opened and read.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Special Washington dispatches report much diversity of feeling.

At a meeting of South Carolinians on Saturday evening, one large property holder threatened to return home, sell his real estate, remove his slaves and abandon the Palmetto State forever.

It is understood that the delegation from Ohio, except Gov. Chase, favor conciliation. The Pennsylvania delegation is considered to be radically opposed to compromise.

The success of Corwin's propositions is regarded certain with slight modifications.

A gentleman from the interior of New York, owner of much property in Washington, tendered it to Gen. Scott for military purposes, if required.

Special Washington dispatches say that the Virginia Commissioners have resolved to declare the determination of the South to accept no settlement of the Territorial question which is not applicable to all future acquisition.

The secessionists are earnestly urging the Commissioners from the Southern States to demand the withdrawal of Federal troops from Washington before taking action.

Letters to Gen. Scott state that attempts will be made to poison the horses of the artillery companies in the District.

Secretary Dix is preparing a statement of the facts in relation to the theft of government funds at New Orleans. It will be laid before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President has again countermanded orders of Gen. Scott for additional troops here.

An officer of the Navy just from Pensacola, states that great insubordination exists amongst the volunteer troops, and some of them were dispersing and returning home disgusted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Lieut. Hall's departure for South Carolina, with official dispatches, has been postponed for the present. He expected to have gone to-night.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Geo. McHenry, of Pennsylvania, as Consul to Liverpool.

The Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans refuses to give up the coin and bullion in the Branch Mint, to the amount of some $350,000, to the order of Secretary Dix, on the ground that the Branch Mint has been taken possession of by the State of Louisiana. On receipt of this news this morning, the President called an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet, and the whole subject was considered. It is understood that Senators Benjamin and Slidell were sent for to know if they were aware of this transaction. The Government telegraphed the Collector and Treasurer to know the facts connected with the seizure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Commissioners from New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia and Indiana have arrived here, and are interchanging views.

One additional body of Federal troops has arrived, and this morning's train brought artillery, arms, and munitions of war.

An effort will be made by a member of the Committee of five to report a joint resolution providing for a call of a National Convention for the adjustment of existing difficulties.

An official copy of the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession has been received, and the delegation from that State in Congress, with the exception of Mr. Bouligny, will probably withdraw from further deliberation in Congress to-morrow. He is the only one from the seceding States who has taken part in the proceedings since the several ordinances of secession have been passed.

The names of all the members of the House from the seceding States continue to be called when voting.

Joshua R. Giddings is among the latest arrivals here.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland will be before the Select Committee to-morrow as a witness concerning the alleged conspiracy to seize Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from R. B. Rhett states that the Montgomery Congress will meet to-morrow and adjourn over till the Border State Conference had adjourned. This is considered a hopeful sign.

The facts show that the Government is unable to get any of its orders South unless sent by special messengers. The dispatch sent by Secretary Dix to Hemphill Jones, special agent of the Treasury Department, now at New Orleans, was stopped on the 29th at Montgomery, Ala., by order of the Governor of that State, who took the message and forwarded it to the Governor of Louisiana, thus preventing the arrest of the notorious traitor, Captain Brushwood.

Jacob Thompson testified before the Special Committee that various plans of the secessionists had been discussed in his presence, and sometimes at the houses of leading men, and others of less prominence, which contemplated—first, the seizure of the Capitol; second, means to prevent the counting of the Presidential votes; and third, resistance to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. He stated that he regarded these propositions as foolish and criminal and believed they had lately been abandoned, and all efforts concentrated on separate State action, which he justified and approved. His policy would lead to the same results by different means.

Important from New Orleans—The Cutter Lewis Cass Surrendered to the Alabamians.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—A mutiny occurred on board the ship Devonshire of Liverpool, in which the captain, and first and second mates were severely wounded.

In the Convention to-day a resolution to establish a standing army was made the special order for Tuesday.

A resolution conferring citizenship on persons residing in the State on the day of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, was referred. The Convention has adjourned till Monday.

A resolution to report the expediency of adopting an ordinance exempting from taxation for five years all property and capital employed in manufactures, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Texas House of Representatives has passed by a vote of 65 against 13, a resolution legalizing the call for a Convention, under a bill of rights.

The cutter Lewis Cass was surrendered to the Alabama authorities, at Mobile, to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—The Mint and Custom House were quietly taken possession of yesterday by the authorities of Louisiana. To-day the officials take the oath of office under the ordinance.

There are flying reports that fighting has commenced at Pensacola in consequence of the Brooklyn trying to land troops. There is no head for the report, but it is authoritatively stated by Alabamians. In the Convention to-day the report of the Committee on Citizenship comes up.

Union Meeting in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A great and enthusiastic meeting was held last night in the City Hall at Charlestown, over which Hon. B. R. Thompson presided. The speakers included Messrs. Leverett Saltonstall, James Dana and Richard Frothingham. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting concurs most heartily in the sentiments of the distinguished leader and Premier of the incoming Administration, Wm. H. Seward, viz: that the question of slavery is now not to be taken into account; that we are to save the Union and then that we save all that is worth saving.

Resolved, That we earnestly hope that the proposition of John J. Crittenden of Kentucky will be adopted as a basis of settlement of the impending perils of the United States, it being the only practicable plan that all sections can really and honorably adopt, and which is all that human wisdom has been able to offer to our distracted country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, with the request that he will present them to the Senate of the United States as the voice of the Union men of Bunker Hill.

A call has been issued for a Mass Union Meeting of the people of Massachusetts, in Faneuil Hall on Tuesday night.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The Union meeting called at the Exchange to-day noon, adjourned till evening after instructing its officers to urge the Legislature to appoint Commissioners to Washington.

Suspicious Vessel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The bark Overman, hence for Rotterdam, has returned, the Captain says leaky; at the same time three United States Marshals are on board, which shows she is seized for some illegal purpose.

An Appeal from Starving Kansas.

ATCHISON, K. T., Feb. 4.—Messrs. Hyatt and Pomeroy have prepared the following address to the people of the States, which represents truly the condition of the people of Kansas, without question:

Starvation in Kansas—Frightful Prospect—But one step between 50,000 people and Death—An Appeal to the press of the country, to the Churches, to Congress, to the State Legislatures, to Philanthropists, to the humane every where:

Prompt action by the country or a miracle from God can alone save this people. The famine, like a vortex, draws to its center all conditions. They who had food yesterday, have none to-day; they who have food to-day, have none for to-morrow. Seventy teams arrived yesterday; 150 were loaded and sent away the day before; $10,000 worth of clothing have been distributed within the past week; $6,000 cash within the last four days have been paid for freights. Eighty-one car-loads of provisions have arrived within that time, and yet starvation is imminent. The people are living from hand to mouth, but barely saved alive. Our funds are now exhausted, the numbers of the destitute increase fearfully, and the melting snows of February and the overflowing streams must shortly prevent the distant sufferers from coming here to get supplies. Their salvation depends upon our promptness in establishing depots of provisions at accessible points. Without funds the whole work must cease; the intermission of a week is death and desolation. Unless the country gives us seed there can be no harvest, and the seed wheat should be in the ground within forty days. At least a hundred thousand dollars is needed for food, and as much more for seed. To the heart of the country, and in the name of Christ, we make this earnest appeal.

[Signed.] THADDEUS HYATT,

In behalf of a perishing multitude.

"I endorse every word of the above."

[Signed.] S. C. POMEROY,

Chairman of the Kansas Relief Committee and Gen. Agent of Distribution.

Convention of the Union States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Convention is in session to-day with closed doors. Wright of Ohio is temporary Chairman. All States that have appointed delegates are represented, excepting New York, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois. Eleven are fully represented.

A motion to admit the Press was tabled.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow noon.

John Tyler will probably be permanent President.

It is understood that the entire proceedings will be conducted in secret session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Convention room has been closed to the members of the press, and they are not to be admitted until a vote of the Convention has been taken on the question of admission. After the organization, the Virginia delegates are desirous that the whole proceedings shall be conducted with closed doors to the press and public.

A committee are here of Secessionists from Maryland, to protest against the admission of the delegates from that State.

Grand Union Triumph in Virginia.

WHEELING, Feb. 4th.—Election to-day for delegates to State Convention resulted in Sherrard Clemens and C. D. Hubbard, Anti-Secessionists, by about 500 majority. Excitement was very great. Union candidates elected in Marion, Taylor, Wood, Brooke and Hancock counties. Very few votes polled against referring action of Convention back to the people.

Missouri Politics.

A Convention of the representatives of the Constitutional Union and Democratic parties assembled yesterday at the Mercantile Library Hall for the purpose of nominating a ticket for a State Convention and agree upon such a platform as would most likely meet with the support of the National Conservative voters of the country. The consultations between the two parties were friendly and harmonious, and all party distinctions were set aside. The platform which was adopted unanimously, reiterates the resolutions passed at the great Union meeting January 12th, expressing devotion to the Union and strongly opposing the secession of Missouri, and insisting that the action of the Convention be submitted to the people.

The following gentlemen were nominated on the Constitutional ticket: John D. Coalter, D. A. January, Henry S. Tower, Geo. Penn, Louis V. Bogy, John W. Willis, P. B. Garesche, Luther W. Kennett, Hamilton R. Gamble, Albert Todd, Wm. T. Hood, N. J. Easten, Uriel Wright, Henry Overstatz and Chas. S. Clarkson.

State Rights Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—The Convention of delegates representing the State Rights party, met in Washington Hall this afternoon and nominated the following ticket: John D. Coalter, L. M. Kennett, Wm. S. Wood, P. B. Garesche, Geo. Penn, Wm. M. Cook, Jas. McBride, M. V. L. McClelland, Geo. D. Appleton, Jas. George, R. L. Admonstone, Nathaniel Cox, Jas. Harrison, Wm. S. Stamps, and Thos. Harney.

The resolutions which were passed at the Union meeting January 12th were adopted as the platform of this party.

The Militia Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It appears from the returns received at the War Department, that the militia force of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana combined is 341,000. These returns were severally made from the years 1858 to 1859. The returns for 1860 were only from the following: Massachusetts, 161,200; Rhode Island, 18,541; Connecticut, 51,576; Virginia, 143,155; Minnesota, 24,480; New York, 419,000. The aggregate of the whole country, from these imperfect returns, is 3,168,000, of which about 2,500,000 are infantry, 20,000 artillery, 30,000 cavalry and between 19,000 and 20,000 riflemen.

Fort Pickens Defies the Traitors.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—The latest dates received here by mail from Pensacola, 27th ult., speak of the withdrawal of the troops. No mention is made of the Brooklyn. The Montgomery and Milledgeville papers speak of the withdrawal of the troops from Pensacola as a thing fixed upon. A Pensacola correspondent says it is deemed impossible to take Fort Pickens unsupported by a war vessel.

Arrival of the Store Ship Supply at New York.

N. Y. Feb. 4.—The store ship Supply has arrived from Pensacola with the wives and children of the officers at Warrington Navy Yard, Min. Lieut. Slemmer and a number of invalids from the Naval Hospital, and a number of marines from the Naval Barracks who were captured by Florida State forces, and released on parole.

Report says a resolution will be introduced into the House on the 7th, to repeal the law making New Orleans a port of entry, and providing for the collection of revenue at the mouth of the Mississippi.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 2.—The State Convention is the leading topic of conversation here. Several members of the Legislature have gone home to prepare for the coming election of delegates. Volunteer companies are forming throughout the State, to be ready for any emergency except coercion.

Senator Seward's Successor.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Republicans in caucus this evening, on the tenth ballot, nominated Harris, of Albany, to succeed Wm. H. Seward in the United States Senate. His principal opponents were Horace Greeley and Wm. M. Evarts.

Democratic Nomination for Senator.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour was to-day nominated by the Democrats for United States Senator, to succeed Wm. H. Seward.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The House went into secret session to-day to consider the bill appropriating $100,000 to the Emergency Fund. It is supposed that an important communication has been received, as the bill passed under a suspension of the rules.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 4.—The New Mexican mail from Pawnee Fork arrived to-day. The snow on the plains is from two to three feet deep. The mail was compelled to travel part of the way in on pack mules. They were three days making six miles.

Nothing had been heard at Pawnee Fork of the murder of Major's men in the Rattoon mountains, and the presumption is that if it was so they would have heard of it, as they are in weekly communication with Fort Wise.

Quite a number of candidates are out in the county for the State Convention. No doubt but those who are for the Union as it is will be elected.

Later from Pike's Peak.

FT. KEARNEY, Feb. 3.—The California Overland Central and Pike's Peak Express passed here for St. Joseph at 5 o'clock, A. M., with four passengers and $2,500 in treasure.

DENVER, Jan. 31.—A. B. Riley, a young lawyer from St. Joseph, Mo., was killed at Mountain City on Monday night last, by a man named Looney. Riley was destroying some of Looney's property, and when told to desist, attempted to shoot Looney with a double barrelled gun. Looney wrested the gun from him, when Riley drew a revolver and fired twice at Looney, who returned the fire, killing him instantly.

The military companies organized in this city are drilling daily.

Weather clear and warm. Building springing up on every hand.

From California and Central and South America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, brings a trifle over a million and a half dollars from California in specie.

John S. White, of New York, was shot Jan. 5th, after landing in Central America, by a Canadian Frenchman named Garet, and died on the 12th. The origin was a dispute about India rubber.

The steamer St. Louis arrived at Panama from New York, with Lady Franklin aboard.

South American news unimportant, except the defeat of Mosquero on the plains of Coyoite, by Gen. Paris.

California news anticipated.

Arrested for Fraud.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—G. H. Sprague and G. G. Mann, of the firm of Sprague, Mann & Co., dry goods dealers in Regent Row, were before the Police Court to-day, and held in $25,000 bail each, on a charge of attempting to defraud their creditors in New York and Boston, of whom they had purchased goods. It is alleged that their recent purchases amount to $50,000, and they now account for but $20,000.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—A new and dangerous counterfeit on the Brighton Market Bank, Mass., appeared this afternoon. The counterfeits are the denomination of 10s.

Resigned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Col. Hardee, of the Army, has resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand hi stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headache!

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of

Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.

For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

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Commission Merchants.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

(Late of the firm of Tucker, Randolph & Carter.)

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East. ja23d23-1m

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED of my interest in the Commission Business to Messrs. Mellen & Olmsted, whom firm I cheerfully recommend to my friends and the patrons of the late firm of Weller, Mudd & Mellen, as being fully entitled to their confidence, and respectfully solicit for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. JESSE WELLER.

CHICAGO, January 22, 1861.

MELLEN & OLMSTED,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[Successors to Jesse Weller and Weller, Mudd & Mellen.]

176 South Water Street.

Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East.

REFER TO E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Betts, Mellen & Wyman, St. Louis; Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa.

J. O. MELLEN, late of Weller, Mudd & Mellen.

S. E. OLMSTED, late with Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. ja3-d803-3m

W. SCOTT STEWART,

Produce Commission Merchant,

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Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or for shipment East. ja7'61 ly

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WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,

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Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of

BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE

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Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally.

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☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET,

Commission Merchant,

No. 186½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.

REFER to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans. au29'61y

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119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES L. GATES. [jy28'60-ly] ALFRED E. PITKIN.

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Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES AND FISH,

And General Commission Merchants,

No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill.

HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. E. B. NORTON.

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FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

13 South La Salle Street,

Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago.

JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. L. P. RUMSEY.

CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable. no12-d434-6m FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,

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For the purchase and sale of

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No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments.

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JAS. M. BAILIE. E. B. SEYMOUR.

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Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

R. V. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.

20 and 22 LaSalle Street 20 and 22

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UNDERWOOD & CO.,

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152 South Water St., Chicago.

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Business confined strictly to Commission.

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For the purchase and sale of

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WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

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EXCLUSIVE

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REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

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Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission.

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REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.

SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. T. HOLMES.

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Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

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Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Liberal advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

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ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 130 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

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WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 219½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 236, 238 and 240 South Water street.

J. R. NEELY. R. R. LAWRENCE. W. S. WOODARD.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis Building,

Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. William S. Gurnee, Thomas Eleanor O. Boone, ... Dearborn ... Bigelow, Samuel C. ... M. Boone, David J. Ely, Trustees of ... Phoebe A. Avery, Frederick Tuttle, ... Bill to Foreclose Mortgage. [illegible] Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated January 21st, 1861.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered on the first day of March, A. D. 1856, by William T. ... and Clara H., his wife, ... Sarah C. A., his wife, party of the second part ... [illegible] Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given ... on Saturday, the ninth day of ... 1861, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago ... [illegible]

JOHN HONEYMAN, CHRISTIAN WAHL, Trustees and Assignees.

Chicago, January 29, 1861.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered on the first day of March, A. D. 1856, by William ... and Clara H., his wife, and James ... Sarah C. A., his wife, parties of the first part ... W. Lord, party of the second part ... [illegible] ... of the Third Principal Meridian, in the State of Illinois ... [illegible]

JOHN HONEYMAN, CORNELIUS ... Trustees and Assignees.

Chicago, January 30th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY, S. S. Cook County Circuit Court, February Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel B. Davis, Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins, ... and John L. Dennis. [illegible] Public notice is hereby given to the said ... Stout, and John L. Dennis ... [illegible] Charles B. Sawyer, and Nathan W. Perkins ... GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'y.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the condition of a certain Mortgage bearing date on the ... A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company ... [illegible] ... Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac ... [illegible]

SAMUEL P. ... December 19th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas John T. Sherman, of the City of New ... [illegible]

Dated Chicago, Dec. 30, A. D. ... JOHN A. FOSTER. FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

The above sale is postponed until the seventh day of March next, at the same place above mentioned. JAMES S. FOSTER.

FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys. Chicago, January 31st, 1861.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. ... both of the City of Chicago, ... execute and deliver to the undersigned ... indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ... July, A. D. 1856 ... [illegible] James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee ... the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts ... [illegible]

J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, ... of January ... JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, Dec. 19th, 1860.

The above sale is further postponed till ... eighth day of February ... JAMES C. MERRILL.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, January 16th, 1861.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—The Propeller Steamer MICHIGAN, with her Furniture, Tackle and Apparel ... will be sold at ... auction at the dock of H. W. Newberry & Co. ... [illegible] TERMS—One-half cash, and remainder in twelve months ...

H. W. & W. C. NEWBERRY, Executors of Estate of Oliver Newberry.

Detroit, January 15th, 1861.

F. E. MORSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN REFINED ROCK OIL, Kerosene, Coal and Lubricating Oil, LAMPS, CANS, CHIMNEYS, Globes, Wicks, &c., &c. NO. 26 NORTH CLARK ...

SPECIAL NOTICE. We would respectfully inform the ... patrons of I. M. Singer & Co. ... That we will REMOVE our Sewing ... on the first February, from 66 Lake st. ... to the new and elegant store, No. 60 Clark Street, Under the Sherman House ... JAMES ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

... L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY, ... BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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5 copies	6.00
10 copies	10.00
20 copies	20.00
20 copies, and one to getter up of club	20.00

Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk. "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1861.

DANGER AT WASHINGTON.

We call attention to the letter of our associate and correspondent in Washington, printed herewith, in which the danger of attack on that city is announced. A private note accompanying his letter gives the sources of his information; and for obvious reasons, we withhold from the public the particulars which he communicates, we beg to assure the readers of the TRIBUNE that he derives his facts from the highest sources, and that his letter is a plain, straight-forward statement of the apprehensions which Gen. Scott, Mr. Holt, Gen. Dix and other patriotic men who are in a position to know the extent of the danger, feel.

What reflections do the words of our correspondent lead? What a state of the country they reveal? While the brave and patriotic men whom Mr. Buchanan has [called], but, alas too late, called about him, are straining every nerve to repress disorder, repel force with force, and to save the Government from dissolution, we find the pretended followers of Gen. Jackson—the men who have claimed to be the exclusive friends of the Union of the States—in open sympathy of not in actual connection with the enemy, and in party conventions, in public harangues and their shameless newspapers, discouraging the efforts of those who would themselves abide by the laws, and encouraging those who would defy and overturn them and the Constitution upon which they are founded. Meanwhile the Secessionists of the South are firing on the national flag which they dishonored before them, seizing upon national strongholds, stealing the government money, occupying the national forts, hospitals and custom-houses, and doing acts of war as unprovoked as they are outrageous, insulting the national authority—all to culminate in seizing the national capital, the archives and treasure of the Government, and from Washington proclaiming that the revolution is complete and that the South, rebellions, defiant and [pol]itical is, in all its rights, privileges, prerogatives, the rightful successor of the Federal power. In this work, by withholding from the constituted authorities the moral and political support which they need, and by comforting the traitors with assurances of sympathy with their wrongs," the Democracy of the North are more effectually than if they organized an army for Southern service and challenged the Republicans to meet them in the field. We hope for the honor of our common country and the American name, that these abetments of treason are confined to the leaders of the defeated Democracy—to the fleshless, grinning skeletons of a defeated organization. We shall not believe that the rank and file of that party, once renowned for the exaltation of its patriotism whenever the country was threatened with danger, are ready to surrender to domestic traitors the Government and honor of the country which they would have laid down their lives to defend against any foreign foe. Let them speak! Let them put behind them all propositions to compromise until the Government of the Republic is vindicated and the honor of its flag is restored. Let not the Capital threatened by men who want no compromise, no concession, no condition, no peace, and who are, at whatever cost, determined on disunion, find no time for boy's play!

MR. KELLOGG'S BILL.

The Breckinridge platform declares that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories. Mr. Kellogg proposes to abolish it forever in all territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. The Breckinridge platform sets-forth that the Territorial Legislatures have no power to abolish slavery in the Territories. Mr. Kellogg proposes that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall prevent the emigration of slaves into Territory south of 36 deg. 30 min.; where slavery exists, but that such Territory shall come in as a free or slave State, as the people shall determine.—*Chicago Journal.*

This is precisely untrue in the vital point. Mr. Kellogg's amendments to the Constitution (which will be found in another column), propose that slaves may be carried into any Territory south of 36:30 —"*in any State where slavery exists;*" not "in any Territory where slavery exists," as the *Journal* has it.

Now let us have no dodging, no sneaking about this Kellogg measure. If we understand the English language it proposes to grant to any slaveholder the right to go into any portion of the federal domain south of 36:30 with his slave property, and forbid the National or Territorial Legislature in any way molesting or interfering with the institution of slavery there. Does not this *legalize* it? Is there a mental reservation lurking behind Mr. Kellogg's bill, that although slavery cannot be molested legally in the Territories, it may yet be molested illegally? That although the Legislature may not abolish it, the *mob* may do so? If this be the case, then we are opposed to it for two reasons: 1st, on account of its duplicity; and 2d, because it will necessitate another "compromise" in less than six months. If these amendments are adopted, any slaveholder can demand that the army of the United States, and the whole power in the hands of the Federal Government, be employed to protect his "property" in the Territories; *and President Lincoln cannot refuse to comply with that demand.* We are opposed to this as an original proposition. We are opposed *in toto* to any double-faced proposition which shall add the crime of swindling to the offense of compromising with traitors.

FORTS SUMTER AND PICKENS.

The reported reinforcement of Fort Sumter and attack on the fortress by the South Carolinians are pronounced all bosh by a Charleston dispatch received last evening. It is true, however, that the "citizen soldiers" of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi have withdrawn from the neighborhood of Lieut. Slemmer's guns at Fort Pickens. A letter in the Mobile *Register* says that money and provisions have become so scarce at Pensacola that the officers who resigned their commissions in the army and navy of the United States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, were reduced almost to beggary to obtain the means to reach their respective homes.

COERCION.

The latest case of "coercion" is that of the Collector of New Orleans proposing to exercise over the merchants of Louisville, refusing to allow them to bring their goods up the Mississippi river unless they pay duties to the independent nation of Louisiana. This is also a bright and shining evidence of that free navigation of the Mississippi which the nation of Louisiana proposes to *grant* to all "friendly powers." But let us not talk about "coercion." Let us COMPROMISE!

ACTION AGAIN.

The screw frigates Colorado (40 guns), Minnesota (40), Roanoke (40), and the side wheel sloop Mississippi (11), are at once to be put in requisition for the collection of the revenues at ports where they cannot be collected by the usual means. This looks as though there might be still a Government of the United States. Let us hope that the orders will not be countermanded tomorrow, and that the vessels will not be ordered to the Disunionists next week.